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MANUAL  
— OF —  
*Government Offices.*

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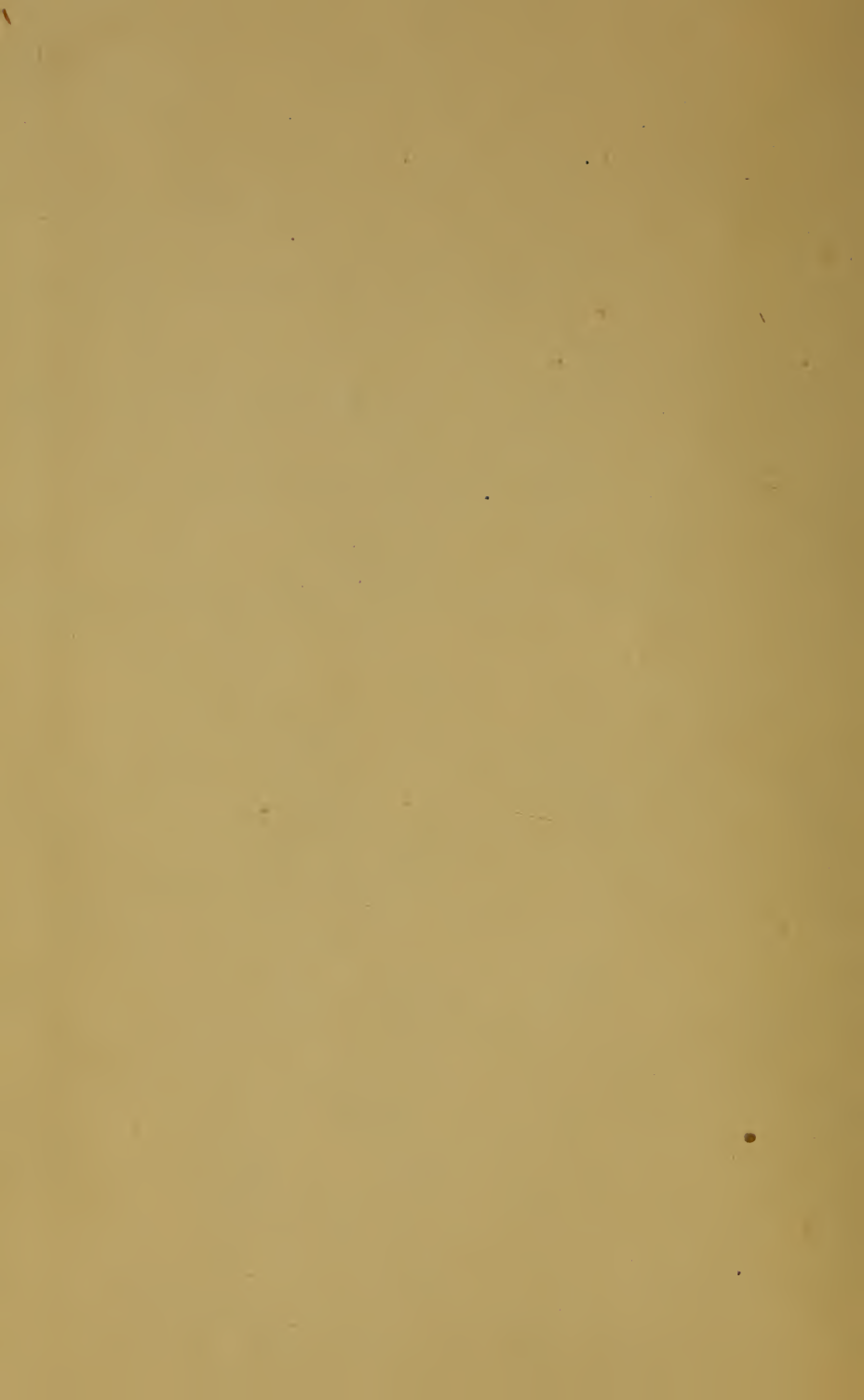
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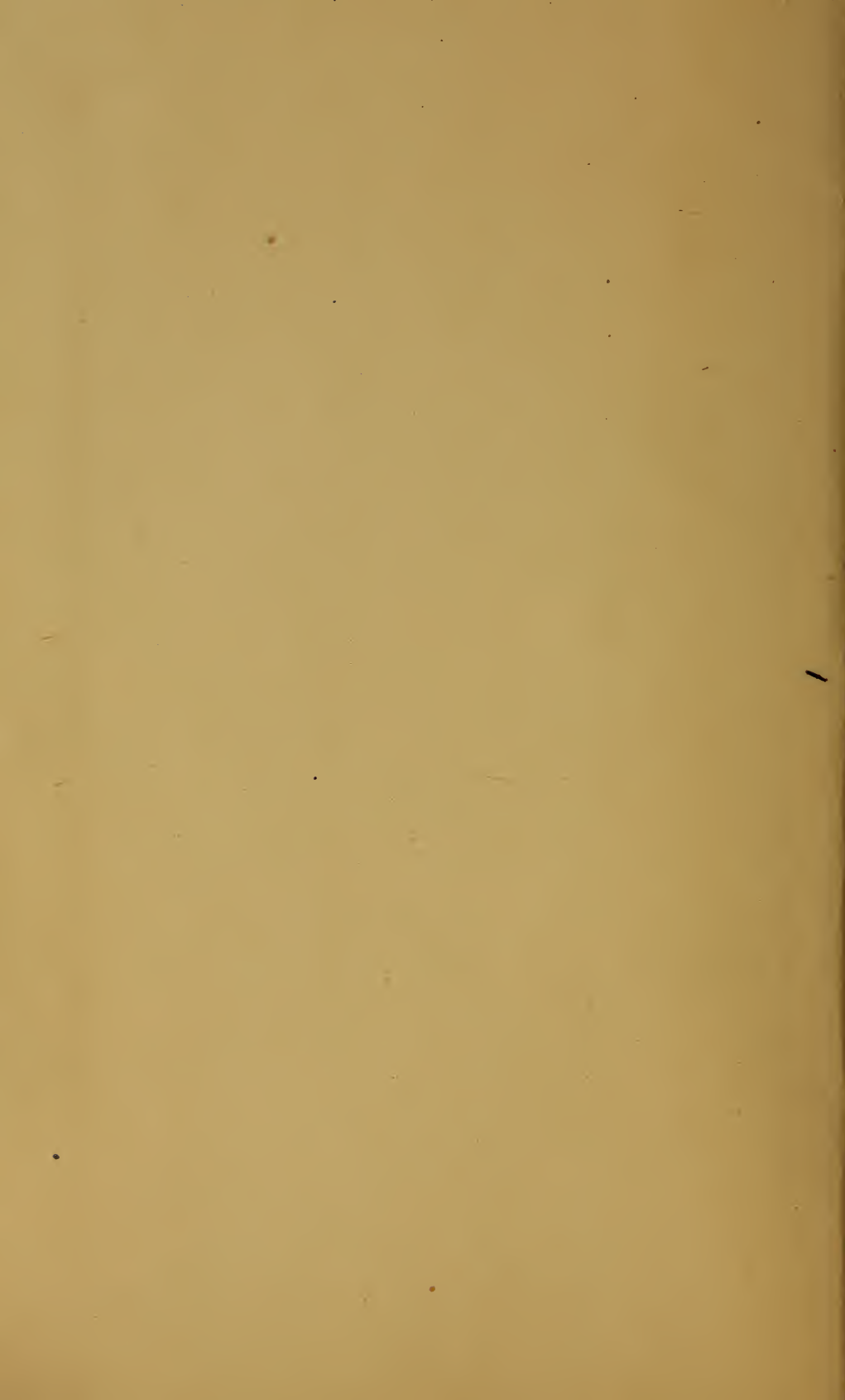
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.











# MANUAL

— O F —

## *Government Offices.*

CONTAINING A

### LIST OF ALL THE OFFICES

Both at Home and Abroad, within the  
Gift of the Federal Government,  
from the Highest to the Lowest,  
Which are Filled by Appointment from the  
P R E S I D E N T  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
OR BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

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*Also, Suggestions as to how these Offices may be Obtained,  
the Duties Relating to, and the Qualifications  
necessary to Fill them, and Giving the Places  
Where the Service is to be Performed, the  
Compensation Paid to each Officer  
and Employee in the  
Public Service.*

— B Y —

GEORGE LOOMIS.

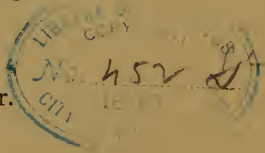
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## INTRODUCTION.

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The declaration often made by foreigners that "Americans are proverbially fond of office," is undoubtedly true. The same fondness for official honors and authority, would find equal expression in other countries, if similar opportunities were offered to gratify it. But the United States of America is the only nation in the world where the same chances are open to all to compete for every public position, from the lowest to the highest.

Office, with its honors and perquisites, is not, in this country, the subject of inheritance, nor of purchase, as it is to a great extent in most other countries.

Capability and integrity are with us the prime qualifications for official promotion. Social position, wealth, ancestry, are not the acknowledged considerations; these have little or no weight in determining the success of competitors in the contest for public honors.

That there is an undue desire cherished by the masses of our people to fill official stations, cannot be denied; but this desire is reprehensible only when entertained by people wholly without fitness, either moral or intellectual, for the positions they covet, and consequently, whose anxiety for success springs from mercenary motives, coupled with a love of personal consequence, which always belongs to shallow understandings, and selfishness of purpose.

On the other hand, when it is remembered that the numerous official stations appertaining to our great and just system of government, must of necessity devolve upon some of our citizens, whether qualified or not, to fill them, it will appear that no earthly ambition is more laudable in the American, than to fit himself to fill with benefit to his country, and with deserved honor to himself, these posts of usefulness and responsibility.

There is a feeling of contempt, universal among high-minded and independent men, for the habitual "office-seeker,"—the man who is striving for some official position, and who, without so much as enquiring what are the duties to be performed, or the qualifications necessary to discharge them, is willing and anxious to accept any office, from President to policeman, without questioning for a moment, his entire capability to discharge the gravest duties and the most delicate public trusts.

It is to be regretted that men of this sort too often succeed in obtaining public places, and that their total unfitness for them is not discovered until great losses are sustained, the public service is disgraced, and the national character compromised. Instances of the kind are so numerous as to create a wide-spread belief that, with occasional exceptions, it is only persons of third and fourth rate abilities, persons not capable of making a respectable living by dint of native talents, who will consent to serve the public in any but the most exalted positions.

Hence it is, that among the many thousands of public places to be filled by appointment, by far the greater part of them are occupied by talent infinitely inferior to what is required. There are at least two reasons for this condition of things. The first is, that men of real merit, and possessing all requisite qualifications, are conscious of their capacity for self-support in the channels of enterprise congenial to their tastes, and therefore seldom interest themselves in matters of this sort; and while they would disdain to make any particular effort to seek office, would, nevertheless, if sought out for official positions, accept the invitation, and give to the public the benefit of honest, efficient and valuable service.

The second reason is, that comparatively few persons are aware of the great number of appointments necessary to be made, at home and abroad, to keep the machinery of government in successful operation. They amount, in the aggregate, to nearly or quite one hundred thousand, bringing into requisition almost every variety of talent and intellectual attainment.

The diplomatic departments, consisting of Ministers to foreign lands, and their employees, Embassies, Consuls-general, Consuls, Commercial Agents, deputies, subordinates and substitutes, number many hundreds.



It is manifest that our representatives abroad should consist of men whose talents, acquirements, manners and qualifications are such as to win the highest respect of the peoples to whom they are sent; to give dignity to their positions and reflect honor upon the nation they represent. Foreigners invariably form their estimate of our people by the impressions created by those that represent us.

Unfortunately for the reputation of our country abroad, the best selections are not always made, to fill these places. Numerous instances might be cited, of appointments made to most important positions, of men noted only for incapacity and utter unfitness for the positions assigned them. It seems to be a settled conviction with many, (especially with those of great self-conceit), that, having failed in every other calling, it follows that they are eminently suited to fill the highest foreign missions, especially those with largest salaries. Moreover, such appointments are sometimes made as a sort of reward to political charlatans for partisan services rendered; than which no policy could be more detrimental to good government.

Of the thousands of appointments to be made by the Chief Executive, it is quite impossible for him to be guarded from imposition in all cases.

It is not a difficult matter for persons destitute of qualifications, to obtain most flattering endorsements as to fitness and competency for almost any official position, from those whose exalted character gives to their recommendation a weight that seems to render further enquiry useless. Such recommendations are not made in bad faith, but are often given hastily, and frequently without a proper knowledge of the duties and requirements pertaining to the office in question, nor of the peculiar attainments essential to fill the same with benefit to the country and credit to the incumbent.

The object of this work is to place in the hands of the more intelligent classes, information on subjects of this nature, which is not readily attainable; to the end that men of merit and requisite qualification may have their attention directed to this subject of Government Offices, and to induce them to take a more intelligent interest in it than they have heretofore done.

It is believed that whatever contributes to a more enlightened, efficient and faithful public service, is a common good to the whole country.

The author flatters himself that, at least, a small contribution is made to this end, by presenting in concise form, a list of nearly all public offices in the Government of the United States, filled by appointment, with a brief statement of the duties required, and of qualifications necessary to discharge them.

The object of the work is two-fold; first, to guard men of deservedly high standing in community, against the too common practice of hastily and inconsiderately lending the weight of their influence and sanction of their names, to the aspirations of ambitious persons, thirsting for positions which they are not fitted to occupy.

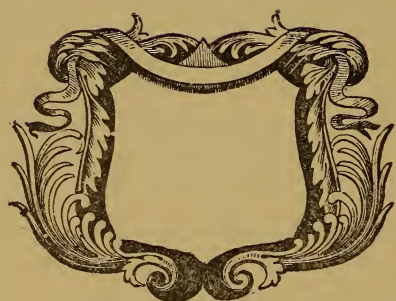
Persons whose names and recommendations are thus sought, can readily refer to the pages of this book and ascertain at a glance, the leading qualifications which the applicant must possess to enable him to fill, creditably to the country and to himself, the position he seeks. After thus consulting these pages with respect to any particular place sought by the applicant, a few well-directed inquiries will determine the question whether to grant or to withhold the recommendation solicited.

Another object of equal importance is to encourage and aid those actuated by a laudable desire to become thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of any particular branch of the public service, and thus to benefit themselves in proportion to their capacity of becoming useful to the country. The principal aid intended by this work, is to specify the different offices, both at home and abroad, that are to be filled at short recurring intervals; to state briefly the leading duties and general qualifications pertaining to them, and to direct the reader's attention to sources of information through which he may acquire knowledge that will enable him to fill any particular public station to which he may aspire, in a manner redounding to the best interests of his government, and securing to himself the highest meed of praise.

It may not be inappropriate here to observe, that the narrow prejudice which for centuries has excluded females from so many positions of public service, for which their habits of neatness, their conscientiousness, and aptitude for accuracy, peculiarly fit them, is fast passing away; and thousands of positions in the varied departments of government, are now made accessible to them. Past experience has shown that the public service has been vastly improved



since ladies have so largely entered it, and it is not doubted that succeeding years will demonstrate the wisdom of government in giving to competent females, still more extensive employment, in places where dispatch, correctness and fidelity are of the utmost consequence.



## CHAPTER I.

### *THE EXECUTIVE.*

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*Receives for his services a compensation of \$50,000 per annum.*

#### THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Receives for his services a compensation of \$8,000 per annum.*

### *THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.*

*(See Chapter II., Title III., Revised Statutes of the United States, Edition 1878.)*

Name of Officers.	Where Employed.	Compensation per annum.
Secretary,	Washington,	Pay of his rank in army
Private Secretary,	"	\$ 3,500
Ass't Private Sec'y,	"	2,500
Two Executive Clerks	"	each, 2,300
Steward,	"	2,000
Messenger,	"	1,200
Secretary to the Pres.	"	
to sign land patents.		1,500

The Executive power of the Federal Government is, by the Constitution, vested in the President of the United States of America. The more important duties of his office are also prescribed by the same instrument. Besides these, there are other duties which have been from time to time imposed by acts of Congress under powers conferred upon that body.

No person except a natural born citizen of the United States is eligible to the office of President, neither any person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. His term of office is four years. The President at stated times receives for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

He is required to nominate and by, and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

In addition to the provisions contained in Article II. of the Constitution of the United States respecting the President, the acts of Congress affecting the President and his office, may be found in the Revised Statutes of the United States, under various titles, such as "*Presidential Elections*," "*President of the United States*," "*President's House*," "*President's Message*," &c.

The President is authorized to appoint or employ in his Official Household the following officers:

One private secretary at a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year.

One Assistant Secretary who shall be a short-hand writer, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Two Executive Clerks, at a salary of two thousand three hundred dollars a year, each.

One Steward of the President's household at a salary of two thousand dollars a year.

One Messenger at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars a year.

#### *Duties of the Steward.*

The Steward of the President's household, under the direction of the President, shall have the charge and custody of, and be responsible for, the plate, furniture, and other public property in the President's Mansion and shall discharge such other duties as the President shall assign him.

The Steward of the President's household shall, before entering upon the duties of his office give a bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of his trust. Such bond must be in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem sufficient and must be approved by him.

*Additional Matters relating to the President and to his Office.*

It is not contemplated to enter fully into an exposition of the duties, powers, and qualifications of the various Government Officers herein referred to, yet a brief allusion to some of them, as well as to some practices that are observed among the higher officers of State may be instructive to the general reader. Avoiding unnecessary repetition, these may be summarized as follows :

*The President's Official Term*

begins on the Fourth of March, when he takes the oath of office, which is prescribed in Article II of the Constitution.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It is usual for the Presidents either before or after taking the oath to deliver an inaugural address indicating the principles upon which he proposes to administer the Government.

The incoming President appoints a new Cabinet, which he aims to select from among men of the highest ability, entertaining political views in harmony with his own. In order that he may be unembarrassed in making this appointment, the Cabinet of his predecessor tender their resignations, and the outgoing President, by proclamation convenes the Senate to meet the day after inauguration to act upon nominations for the new Cabinet and such other officers as the incoming President may make.

*A President may be Removed*

only by impeachment, for, and on conviction of treason, bribery or other high crime or misdemeanor.

The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try all impeach-



ments, presided over by the Chief-Justice; and two-thirds of the members present must concur before the person can be convicted.

*Nominations made by the President.*

The President sends the names of such persons as he nominates as officers of the United States to the Senate for its concurrence, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoints them to their several positions. The commissions of such officers are signed by the President, some of which are recorded in the Department of State, and others in the Department under which the service is performed.

*Reception of Foreign Ministers.*

The President receives Ambassadors and other public ministers. These first call upon the Secretary of State, and on a day assented to by the President, are formally presented to him by the Secretary.

*The President's Message.*

By the third Section of Article III. of the Constitution, the President is required to give from time to time to the Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient.

The mode of complying with this requirement is by sending written messages by his private Secretary, to both Houses of Congress. The Annual Message is thus sent at the opening of the session. Special Messages are sent whenever anything of national importance arises during the session, or when he is called upon by either House for information.

He may veto any bill or resolution passed by both Houses of Congress. This is done by returning it to the House where it originated, with a written message stating why it ought not in his opinion, become a law.

Temporary appointments are made by the President, to perform the duties of the heads of any of the departments, in case of death, absence from the seat of government or inability to perform their duties, except where the statute provides some person to act, as in the Post Office Department, where the Senior Assistant by law performs the duties of the Principal.

The President formerly signed patents for all lands granted by the United States. His name is now signed by a person duly commissioned and authorized by law to do so.

*Business and Ceremonies.*

The business office of the President is kept in a chamber of the Presidential Mansion, usually called the "White House;" here he receives such as call on business, ceremony, or from motives of curiosity. The members of his Cabinet, (which will be hereafter referred to), enter without ceremony, and Senators and members of the House, and citizens in their order, on permission. The doors are thrown open at certain hours, that all may freely enter. During the Session of Congress, on certain days and evenings, *levees* are held, when all well-behaved people are at liberty to attend. Strangers, if they desire it, are on these occasions, introduced to the President by some official, usually the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Official dinners are given, at which foreign Ministers, and members of Congress who have called on the President, and distinguished visitors at the Capitol, are invited.

No particular style of dress is required of those visiting at the White House for any purpose, more than at the house of any private citizen.

It is customary on New Year's day for all who choose to call and wish the President a "happy New Year." On these occasions, the foreign and diplomatic corps are first received.

There are no forms, ceremonies or observances in the intercourse with the President, or at his mansion, except such as prevail in the first class of society.

## CHAPTER II.

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### THE DEPARTMENTS.

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The Constitution does not define the "Departments of the Government," although they are mentioned three times in that instrument. In the 18th clause of Section 8, Article I, it says: "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forgoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, *or in any department or office thereof.*" Again, the first clause of the second Section of Article II, "The President may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the *Executive Departments.*" Also, the second clause of Section 2, Article II.: "The Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the *heads of Departments.*"

A "Department," as applied to the government, signifies a division of government business allotted to a particular person. Such persons are called Heads of Departments, and by law exercise exclusive control over the business allotted to them, subject, however, to the supervision and direction of the President. These divisions and their boundaries are established by law.

Foreign affairs are assigned, under the President, to the *State Department.*

The revenues and finance to the *Treasury Department.*



The business of the Army to the *War Department*.

The National Ships to the *Navy Department*.

Matters relating to the Indians, *Public Lands*.

Pensions and Patents, to the *Interior Department*.

Matters concerning the Mails, to the *Post Office Department*.

The business pertaining to each of these departments is complicated and vast, beyond the conception of any one who has not given it especial attention.

A portion of the duties of each Department is sub-divided and assigned to "Bureaus," acting under the several Departments.

The Heads of Departments form the highest class of Executive officers next to the President, and the heads of Bureaus form the second. Distinct duties are by law assigned to each of them.

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### THE CABINET.

Is composed of the persons having charge of the great divisions of the government. They attend a meeting at the President's office twice a week, and oftener, if specially called for consultation upon such business as may be presented by the President, or either of them.

All the operations of the Federal government, except what is committed to Congress and the Judiciary, are duties pertaining to the Executive. These are so intricate and numerous that no one person could attend to them in detail. Hence, the President is aided in the performance of them by the Heads of Departments and Bureaus, who are assisted by clerks and others, thus creating the necessity for thousands of officers, and the employment of many thousands of persons to fill them, each in his sphere contributing to the harmony of government, and to the happiness and safety of the people.

### THE BUREAUS.

It has already been stated that bureaus have assigned to them certain sub-divisions of duties which are allotted to the departments. Their business is not subordinate, although done under the supervision of a higher official.

The settlement of all accounts; keeping books; showing the income and outgoes of the government; the management of our banking system; the issueing of stocks and treasury notes; the custody of our money, and many other important matters are entrusted to bureaus.

In the several departments, the Treasury, Interior, War and Navy, there are numerous bureaus, the heads of which are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and hold office during his pleasure.

It is only men of great ability, learning and industry, as well as of integrity, who can discharge the duties of these offices.

There are six Bureaus in the Navy Department, viz: Bureau of *Docks and Yards*, of *Equipment and Recruiting*, of *Navigation*, of *Ordnance*, of *Construction and Repair*, of *Steam Engineering*, and of *Medicine and Surgery*.

In the State and Post Office Departments, and Attorney General's Office, the business is conducted under the general direction of the official head, and although the labor is sub-divided, there are no separate bureaus having separate and independent duties.

The Department of Justice has several assistants, but no Bureaus, in the general meaning of that term.

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### CHIEF CLERKS.

A Chief Clerk is appointed to each of the Departments, and to most of the Bureaus. His duties are various and important. The books and papers of the office are in his custody; he receives and opens the mails, and distributes their contents among the

subordinate clerks for examination and action. His knowledge of the duties of a department or Bureau should be thorough and practical. The Chief Clerk is the person most consulted in relation to most of the business of his office. Application is made to him for information on subjects connected with his department. He has the charge of the office in the absence of the Head of the department, except where it is otherwise provided by law.

The duties of the several departments are of so varied a character, and frequently so intricate that the Heads of departments and bureaus have time only to give general directions; hence the preparation and details of business are done by clerks. Upon their capacity, industry and integrity, the most important interests of the nation depend.

## CHAPTER III.

### P R O V I S I O N S

*Applicable to all the Executive Departments.*

The following provisions apply to the Executive departments, that is to say:

First. The Department of State.

Second. The Department of War.

Third. The Department of the Treasury.

Fourth. The Department of Justice.

Fifth. The Post Office Department.

Sixth. The Department of the Navy.

Seventh. The Department of the Interior.

*Salaries of Heads of Departments.*

The following Sections are taken from the Revised Statutes of the United States:

SEC. 160. Each Head of a Department is entitled to a salary of eight thousand dollars a year, payable monthly.—(NOTE: By act of Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of each Head of a Department is \$8,000 a year.)

*Departmental Regulations.*

SEC. 161. The Head of each department is authorized to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of his department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use and preservation of its records, papers and property appertaining to it.



*Hours of Business.*

SEC. 162. From the first day of October until the first day of April in each year, all the Bureaus and offices of the State, War, Treasury, Navy and Post Office Departments, and in the General Land Office, shall be open for the transaction of the public business, at least eight hours in each day; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays, and days declared public holidays by law.

*Classification of Departments.*

SEC. 163. The clerks in the Departments shall be arranged in four classes, distinguished as the first, second, third and fourth classes.

*Examinations.*

SEC. 164. No clerk shall be appointed in any Department, in either of the four classes above designated, until he has been examined and found qualified, by a board of three Examiners, to consist of the Chief of the Bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks, to be selected by the Head of the Department,

*Clerkships Open to Women.*

SEC. 165. Women may, in the discretion of the Head of any Department, be appointed to any of the clerkships therein authorized by law, upon the same requisites and conditions, and with same compensations as are prescribed for men.

*Distribution of Clerks.*

SEC. 166. Each Head of a Department may, from time to time, alter the distribution among the various Bureaus and offices of his Department, of the clerks allowed by law, as he may find necessary and proper to do.

*Salaries of Persons Employed in the Departments.*

SEC. 167. The annual salaries of clerks and employees in the Departments, whose compensation is not otherwise prescribed, shall be as follows:

First. To clerks of the fourth class, eighteen hundred dollars.

Second. To clerks of the third class, sixteen hundred dollars.

Third. To clerks of the second class, fourteen hundred dollars.

Fourth. To clerks of the first class, twelve hundred dollars.

Fifth. To women employed in duties of a clerical character, subordinate to those assigned to clerks of the first class, including copyists and counters, or temporarily employed to perform the duties of a clerk, nine hundred dollars.

Sixth. To Messengers, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Seventh. To Assistant Messengers, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Eighth. To laborers, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Ninth. To watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

[NOTE.--Some of the foregoing salaries have been somewhat changed by later legislation, as will be seen in succeeding pages.]

#### *Temporary Clerks.*

SEC. 168. Except when a different compensation is expressly prescribed by law, any clerk temporarily employed to perform the same or similar duties with those belonging to clerks of either class, is entitled to the same salary as is allowed to clerks of that class.

No clerk temporarily employed in the Department of the Treasury, shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars a year for the time actually employed.

#### *Authority to Employ Clerks and other Employees.*

SEC. 169. Each Head of a Department is authorized to employ in his Department, such number of clerks of the several classes recognized by law, and such messengers, assistant messengers, copyists, watchmen, laborers and other employes, and at such rates of compensation respectively, as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year.

#### *Extra Compensation to Clerks Prohibited.*

SEC. 170. No money shall be paid to any clerk employed in either Department at an annual salary, as compensation for extra services, unless expressly authorized by law.

*Restriction on Employing Extra Clerks.*

SEC. 171. No extra clerk shall be employed in any Department, Bureau, or office at the seat of government, except during the session of Congress, or when indispensibly necessary, in answering some call made by either House of Congress, at one session, to be answered at another; nor then, except by the order of the Head of the Department in which, or in some Bureau or office of which, such extra clerk shall be employed. And no extra clerk employed in either of the Departments shall receive compensation except for time actually and necessarily employed, nor any greater compensation than three dollars a day for copying, or four dollars a day for any other service.

*Restrictions on Employing Subordinate Assistants.*

SEC. 172. No messenger, assistant messenger, laborer, nor other subordinate assistant, shall be employed in any Department, Bureau or office at the seat of government, nor money paid out of the contingent fund appropriated to such Department, Bureau or office, unless such employment is authorized by law, or is necessary to carry into effect some object, for which an appropriation has been specifically made.

*Chief Clerks to Supervise Subordinate Clerks.*

SEC. 173. Each Chief Clerk in the several Departments, and Bureaus, and other offices connected with the Departments, shall supervise, under the direction of his immediate superior, the duties of the other clerks therein, and see that they are faithfully performed.

*Chief Clerks to Distribute Duties, &c.*

SEC. 174. Each Chief Clerk shall take care, from time to time, that the duties of the other clerks are distributed with equality and uniformity, according to the nature of the case. He shall revise such distribution from time to time, for the purpose of correcting any tendency to undue accumulation or reduction of duties, whether arising from individual negligence or incapacity, or from increase or diminution of particular kinds of business. And he shall report monthly to his superior officer, any existing



defect that he may be aware of in the arrangement or dispatch of business.

*Duty of Chief On Receipt of Report.*

SEC. 175. Each Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, or other superier officer shall, upon receiving each monthly report of his Chief Clerk, rendered pursuant to the preceding section, examine the facts stated therein, and take such measures in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by law, as may be necessary and proper to amend any existing defects in the arrangement or dispatch of business, disclosed by such report

*Disbursing Clerks.*

SEC. 176. The disbursing clerks authorized by law, in the several Departments, shall be appointed by the Heads of the respective Departments, from clerks of the fourth class; and such shall give a bond to the United States, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, in such amount as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with securities to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase his official bond, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Each disbursing clerk, except the disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department, must, when directed so to do by the Head of the Department, superintend the building occupied by his Department. Each disbursing clerk is entitled to receive in compensation for his services in disbursing, such sum in addition to his salary as a clerk of the fourth class, as shall make his whole annual salary two thousand dollars a year.

*Vacancies; How Temporarily Filled.*

SEC. 177. In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Head of any Department, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by Section 179, perform the duties of such Head, until a successor is appointed, or such absence or such sickness shall cease.

*Vacancies In Subordinate Offices.*

SEC. 178. In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Chief of any Bureau, or of any officer thereof, whose



appointment is not vested in the Head of the Department, the assistant or Deputy of such chief, or of such officer, or if there be none, then the Chief Clerk of such Bureau shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by Section 179, perform the duties of such Chief, or of such officer, until a successor is appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

*Discretionary Authority of the President*

SEC. 179. In any of the cases mentioned in the two preceding sections, except the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Attorney General, the President may, in his discretion, authorize and direct the Head of any other Department, or any other officer in either Department, whose appointment is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent shall cease.

*Temporary Appointments Limited to Ten Days.*

SEC. 180. A vacancy occasioned by death or resignation must not be temporarily filled, under the three preceding sections, for a longer period than ten days.

*Restriction on Temporary Appointments.*

SEC. 181. No temporary appointment, designation, or assignment of one officer to perform the duties of another, in the case covered by Sections 177 and 178, shall be made otherwise than as provided by these sections, except to fill a vacancy happening during the recess of the Senate.

*Extra Compensation Disallowed.*

SEC. 182. An officer performing the duties of another office during a vacancy as authorized by Sections 177, 178 and 179, is not by reason thereof, entitled to any other compensation than that attached to his particular office.

*Oaths;—When Administered by Officers.*

SEC. 183. Any officer or clerk of any of the Departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds, or attempts to defraud,

on the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the Courts of such investigation.

*Subpoenas to Witnesses.*

SEC. 184. Any head of a Department or Bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending, may apply to any Judge or Clerk of any Court of the United States, in any State, District or Territory to issue a subpoena for any witness, being within the jurisdiction of such Court, to appear at a time and place in the subpoena stated before any officer authorized to take depositions, to be used in the Courts of the United States, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with the application or to be orally examined and cross examined upon the subject of such claim.

*Witnesses Fees.*

SEC. 185. Witnesses subpoenaed pursuant to the preceding section, shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the Courts of the United States.

*Compelling Testimony.*

SEC. 186. If any witness after being duly served with such subpoena, neglects or refuses to appear, or appearing refuses to testify, the Judge of the district in which the subpoena issued, may proceed upon proper process to enforce obedience to the subpoena, or to punish the disobedience in like manner, as any Court in the United States may do in case of process of subpoena ad testificandum issued by such Court.

*Professional Assistance how Obtained.*

SEC. 187. Whenever any head of any Department or Bureau having made application pursuant to Section 184, for a subpoena to procure the attendance of a witness to be examined, is of opinion that the interests of the United States require the attendance of counsel at the examination, or require legal investigation of any claim pending in his Department or Bureau he

shall give notice thereof to the Attorney-General, and of all facts necessary to enable the Attorney-General to furnish proper professional service in attending such examination, or making such investigation, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to provide for such service.

*Evidence to be Furnished by the Departments in Suits Pending in the Court of Claims.*

SEC. 188. In all suits brought against the United States in the Court of Claims, founded upon any contract, agreement or transaction with any Department, Bureau or officer authorized to adjust it, the Attorney-General shall transmit to such Department, Bureau or officer a printed copy of the petitions filed by the claimant, with a request that the Department, Bureau, or officer, shall furnish to the Attorney-General all facts, circumstances and evidences touching the claim in the possession or knowledge of the Department, Bureau or officer. Such Department, Bureau or officer shall without delay, and within a reasonable time furnish the Attorney-General with a full statement in writing, of all such facts, information and proofs. The statements shall contain a reference to or description of all such official documents or papers if any, as may furnish proof of facts referred to in it, or may be necessary and proper for the defense of the United States against the claim, mentioning the Department, office, or place where the same is kept or may be procured. If the claim has been passed upon and decided by the Department, Bureau, or officer, the statement shall succinctly state the reasons and principals upon which such decisions was based. In all cases where such decision was founded upon any act of Congress, or upon any section or clause of such act, the same shall be cited specifically; and if any previous interpretation or construction has been given to such act, section or clause, by the Department, Bureau, or officer, the same shall be set forth succinctly in the statement, and a copy of the opinion filed, if any be annexed to it. When any decision in the case has been based upon any regulation of a Department, or when such regulations has in the opinion of the Department, Bureau or officer, transmitting such statement any bearing upon the claim in suit,



the same shall be distinctly quoted at length in the statement. But when more than one case or a class of cases is pending, the defense to which rests upon the same facts, circumstances and proofs, the Department, Bureau, or officer shall only be required to certify and transmit one statement of the same, and such statement shall be held to apply to all such cases, as if made out, certified, and transmitted in each case respectively.

*Employment of Attorneys or Counsel.*

SEC. 189. No head of a Department shall employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States; but when in need of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice the officers of which shall attend to the same.

*Persons Formerly in the Departments not to Prosecute Claims in Same.*

SEC. 190. It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the 1st day of June 1872, as an officer, clerk, or employe in any of the Departments, to act as counsel, attorney or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said Departments when he was such officer, clerk or employe, nor in any manner, nor by any means to aid in the prosecution of any such claims within two years next, after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employe.

*Certified Balances.*

SEC. 191. The balances which may from time to time be stated by the Auditor and certified to the Heads of Departments by the Commissioner of Customs or the Comptrollers of the Treasury, upon the settlement of public accounts, shall not be subject to be changed or modified by the Heads of Departments, but shall be conclusive upon the Executive branch of the Government, and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts. The Head of the proper Department, before signing a warrant for any balance certified to him by the Comptroller may, however, submit to such Comptroller any facts in his judgement affecting the correctness of such balance, but the decision of the Comptroller therein shall be final and conclusive, as herein before provided.

*Expenditures for Newspapers.*

SEC. 192. The amount expended in any one year for newspapers for any Department, except the Department of State, including all the Bureaus and offices connected therewith, shall not exceed one hundred dollars. And all newspapers purchased with the public money for the use of either of the Departments, must be preserved as files for such Department.

*Annual Report of Expenditure of Contingent Funds.*

SEC. 193. The Head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress, giving in detailed statement the manner in which the Contingent Fund for his Department and for the Bureaus and offices therein, has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price, and if for any service rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent. And he shall require of the disbursing officers acting under his direction and authority, the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts, for all the moneys which may have been from time to time during the next preceding year expended by them, and shall communicate the results of such returns and the sums total, annually, to Congress.

*Report of Clerks Employed.*

SEC. 194. The Head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress of the names of the Clerks, and other persons that have been employed in his Department and the offices thereof, stating the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed and the sums paid to each; also whether they have been usefully employed; whether the service of any of them can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.

*Time of Making Annual Reports.*

SEC. 195. Except where a different time is expressly prescribed by law, the various annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by the Heads of Departments, shall be made at the commencement of each regular session, and shall embrace the transactions of the preceding year.

*Department Report, When to be Presented to Printer.*

SEC. 196. The Head of each Department, except the Department of Justice, shall furnish to the Congressional Printer, copies of the documents usually accompanying his annual report on, or before the first day of November in each year.

*Inventories of Property.*

SEC. 197. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post Master General, the Attorney General, and Commissioner of Agriculture, shall keep in proper books a complete inventory of all the property belonging to the United States, in the buildings, rooms, offices and grounds occupied by them respectively, and under their charge, adding thereto from time to time, an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of such inventory, as well as an account of the sale or other disposition of any such property.

*Biennial Lists of Employes to be Filed in Interior Department.*

SEC. 198. The Head of each Department shall, as soon as practicable after the first day in September, in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, cause to be filed in the Department of the Interior, a full and complete list of all officers, agents, clerks, and employes employed in his Department, or in any of the offices or Bureaus connected therewith. He shall include in such list, all the statistics peculiar to his Department required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the Biennial Register.



CHAPTER IV.  
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*LEGISLATIVE.*  
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SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
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SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF SENATE.  
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*Extract from Pay-roll of Officers, etc., of U. S. Senate  
For Quarter Ending December, 31 1877.*

CAPACITY.	ANNUAL SALARY.	CAPACITY.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Secretary,	\$6196	Telegraph Operator, per	
Chief Clerk,	4000	month During Session,	100
Principal Clerk,	2592	Sergeant-at-Arms,	4320
Principal Executive Clerk,	2592	Assistant Door-keeper,	2592
Minute and Journal Clerk,	2592	Post Master,	2100
Financial Clerk,	2592	Assistant Post Master and	
Librarian,	2220	Mail Carrier,	2088
7 Clerks,	2220	4 Mail Carriers,	1200
5 Clerks,	2100	Superintendent Document	
Clerk of Printing Records,	2220	Room,	2160
Keeper of Stationary.	2102	First Assistant in Docu-	
Assistant " "	1800	ment Room,	1440
Messenger,	1296	Second Assistant	1440
Special Policeman,	1296	Sup't. Folding Room	2160

4 Laborers,	720	Assistant in Folding Room,	1200
Chaplain,	900	3 Messenger's acting Assist-	
Secretary to Vice President	2102	ant Door-keeper,	1800
Clerk to Committee on Ap-		21 Messengers,	1400
propriations,	2500	Messengers in Charge of	
Clerk to Committee on		Store Room,	1200
Finance,	2220	Laborer in Charge of Private	
Clerk to Committee on		Passage,	840
Claims	2220	Laborer in Charge of La-	
Clerk to Committee on Com-		dies Room,	720
merce,	2220	Chief Engineer,	2160
Clerk to Committee on Jud-		4 Assistant Engineers,	1440
icary.	2220	Conductor of Elevator,	1200
Clerk to Committee on Pri-		2 Firemen,	1095
ivate Land Claims,	2220	3 Laborers,	720
Clerk to Committee on Priv-		8 Skilled Laborers,	1000
ilege and Elections,	2220	20 Common Laborers,	720

### CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

SECTIONS 3756 to 3828 inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provide for Government printing. The 37-58th section enacts:

"The Senate shall elect a person who must be a practical printer, and versed in the art of book-binding, to take charge of, and manage the Government Printing Office. He shall be deemed an Officer of the Senate, and shall be called the "Congressional Printer."

The principal officers and employes connected with the Government Printing Office, and their compensation are as follows :

Public Printer,	\$3600	Clerk,	1400
Chief Clerk,	1800	Clerk,	1200
3 Clerks,	1800		

### EMPLOYEES.

Foreman of Printing,	\$2100	4 Makersup,	" "	50
Assistant Foreman per day,		11 Copy-holders,	" "	40
5.33 $\frac{1}{3}$		5 Imposers,	" "	40
Assistant, per hour,	53	Telgraph Operator per day	\$4.00	
10 Proof-readers " "	58	Clerk,	" "	3.00
4 Revisers " " "	53	134 Compositors, per hour	40	
Register, " " "	50	30 Apprentices	" "	25



## EXECUTIVE PRINTING.

Foreman, }  
 Proof-readers, } Same pay as above for same service.  
 25 Compositors, }

## PATENT OFFICE PRINTING.

Same as above, except that 75 compositors are paid by piece work.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Same as above, also.

25 Pressmen per hour,	40 cents.
75 Feeders, " "	19 cents.

## TREASURY BRANCH.

Various employes paid at similar rates to the forgoing.

## FOLDING ROOM.

Various duties paid for at rates corresponding to the forgoing.

## BINDING.

Foreman of Bindery,	\$2100.00
55 Finishers, per hour	40
15 Rulers, " "	40
110 Forwarders, " "	40

Pagers, Sewers, Feeders, &c., at 16 to 40 cents per hour.

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*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*


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 SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 

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*Abstract from Pay-roll of Officers, etc., House of Representatives, for the Month of September 1878*

CAPACITY.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Clerk,	\$4500
Chief Clerk,	2500

Journal Clerk,			
Reading Clerk,			
“ “			
Tally Clerk		Each . . . . .	\$2250
Disbursing Clerk,			
File Clerk,			
Printing and Bell Clerk,			
Enrolling Clerk,			
Assistant to Chief Clerk,			
Assistant to Enrolling Clerk,			
Resolution and Petition Clerk,		Each . . . . .	\$2000
Newspaper Clerk,			
Superintendent Document Room,			
Index Clerk,			
Librarian,			
Disbursing Clerk,			1800
Stationary Clerk,			1600
Locksmith,			
Chief Messenger,		Each, . . . . .	1440
Messenger in Library,			
Document Clerk,			
Book-keeper,	\$1600	Clerk to same,	2100
4 Clerks,	1400	Paying Tellers to same,	2000
3 Laborers,	720	Messenger to same,	1200
Door-keeper,	2000	Post Master,	2500
Assistant Door-keeper,	2000	First Assistant P. M.	2000
Clerk,	1200	4 Messengers,	1000
Janitor,	1200	2 Stenographers each,	5000
Supt. Folding-Room,	2000	Clerk to Committee of Ways	
Chief Clerk Folding-Room,	1800	and Means	2500
2 Clerks,	1200	Messenger to same,	1200
Supt. Document Room,	2000	Clerk to Com. on Appropri-	
Assistant Supt. Document		ations,	2500
Room,	2000	Messenger to same,	1200
File Clerk,	1400	Clerk to Com. on Claims,	2000
Seal Room,	1200	Clerk to Com. on Public	
18 Messengers,	1000	Lands,	2000
Chief Engineer,	1700	Clerk to Com. on War	
2 Assistant Engineers,	1200	Claims,	2000
5 Firemen,	900	Clerk at Speakers Table,	1800
Laborer,	840	Private Secretary Speaker,	1800
13 Laborers,	720	14 Disabled Soldiers,	1200
Sergeant-at-Arms,	4000		

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

*Extract from Pay-roll of Persons Employed in the Library of Congress, June 1877*

OCCUPATION.	ANNUAL SALARY.	2 persons at	1200
Librarian,	\$4000	2 " "	1250
Assistant Librarian,	2250	2 " "	1000
One Person at	2250	2 " "	1200
" " "	2000	1 " "	960
3 Person at	1600	2 " "	1400

## CAPITOL POLICE AND WATCHMEN.

Captain of Police,	\$2000	30 Privates;	1400
3 Lieutenants,	1600	8 Watchmen,	1000

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE. AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The Senate chooses its own officers, and president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President:

It elects a Secretary to record its proceedings, a Sergeant-at-Arms, to attend them, and arrest offenders, and a Doorkeeper to guard the entrance of the Senate Chamber.

The House of Representatives chooses its own Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door Keeper.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following provisions relating to the Department of State, are found in the Revised Statutes of the United States. —[NOTE.—The salaries in the following Sections are in accordance with the law at this time, and not as stated in the original Sections.]

#### *Establishment of the Department of State.*

SEC. 199 There shall be at the Seat of Government, an Executive Department to be known as the Department of State, and a Secretary of State who shall be the head thereof.

#### *Assistant and Second Assistant Secretaries of State.*

SEC. 200. There shall be in the Department of State, an Assistant Secretary of State, and a Second Assistant Secretary of State, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$3,500 a year to be paid monthly.

#### *Subordinate Officers, &c.*

SEC. 201. There shall be in the Department of State; One Chief Clerk at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Two Chiefs of the Diplomatic Bureaus at a salary of \$2,100 a year each,

Two Chiefs of the the Consular Bureaus at a salary of \$2,100 a year each.



Chief of the Bureau of Accounts at a salary of \$2,100 a year.

Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, at a salary of \$2,100 a year.

Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, \$2,100 a year.

One Disbursing Clerk. (See also sections 169, 173, 174 and 176 in the preceding chapter.

*The Duties of the Secretary of State.*

As to the management of foreign affairs, the custody of the seals of the United States, and of the seal of the Department of State, and of the property appertaining to the Department, the promulgation of the laws, Amendments to the Constitution; the procuring of State Statutes; making report of returns of collectors, and foreign agents; making reports of foreign regulations of commerce, and other commercial information and Consular fees. Statement of expenditures from contingent fund; furnishing copies of acts and treaties to the Printer; the publication of commercial information; duties in regard to Passports, and fees for copies of records, are set forth in Sections 202 to 213, inclusive, and other Sections therein referred to, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, published in 1878.

*Officers and Employees Connected With the Department of State.*

*Their Salaries and Places of Employment.*

Secretary of State, employed in	Washington,	\$8000
Assistant Secretary, " "	" "	3500
Second Ass't. Secretary, " "	" "	3500
Third Ass't. Secretary, " "	" "	3500
Chief Clerk, " "	" "	2500
Chief or Head of Diplomatic Bureau, " "	" "	2100
" " " " Consular Bureau, " "	" "	2100
" " " " Bureau of Statistics, " "	" "	2100
" " " " Bureau of Accounts, " "	" "	2100
" " " " Bureau of Rolls and Library, " "	" "	2100
" " " " Indexes and Archives, " "	" "	2100
Translator " "	" "	2100
12 Clerks of the fourth class, " "	" "	1800
6 Clerks of the third class. " "	" "	1600

11 Clerks of the first class,	"	"	"	1200
13 Clerks below the first class, (men and women,)	"			900
Proof-reader and Packer,	"	"	"	1300
Lithographer,	"	"	"	1200
Chief Engineer,	"	"	"	1200
Assistant Engineer,	"	"	"	1000
Chief Messenger,	"	"	"	840
Assistant Messenger,	"	"	"	720
Watchman, Superintendent	"	"	"	1000
6 Watchmen, each,	"	"	"	720
Conductor of Elevator, 12 Laborers, 6 Firemen, each				720

## CHAPTER VI.

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### *DIPLOMATIC CONSULAR, AND OTHER*

#### *Officers of the United States in Foreign Countries.*

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The Representatives of the United States abroad are known by various titles, such as Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Ministers Resident, Charge d' Affaires, Commissioners, Consuls General, Consuls, Commercial Agents, Agents, and Secretaries of Legation. Other titles are occasionally employed, generally expressive of the particular duty entrusted to the individual. When spoken of collectively, these Representatives are called

#### *DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.*

##### *Definition of Official Designation.*

"Consul General," "Consul," and "Commercial Agent," denote full, principal and permanent Consular officers, as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes. "Deputy Consul," and "Consular Agent," denote Consular Officers subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their Consulates or Commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same points or places, and the latter, at points and places different from those at which such principals

are located respectively. Vice Consul, and Vice Commercial Agents denote Consular Officers who shall be substituted temporarily to fill the places of Consuls-General, Consuls, or Commercial Agents when they shall be temporarily absent, or relieved from duty. Consular Officers include Consuls-General, Consuls, Commercial Agents, Deputy Consuls, Vice Consuls, Vice Commercial Agents and Consular Agents, and none others.

Diplomatic Officers include Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

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### AMBASSADORS.

The office of Ambassador is specified in the Constitution, and is provided for by Statute. Ambassadors represent the dignity of the Sovereign, or Nation sending them, and are the highest order of foreign ministers. They are sent for special purposes and upon special occasions, not to reside abroad, but to accomplish if possible, the particular object of the mission they have in charge. When recognized as such by the Power to whom they are sent, they are exempt from all allegiance and from all responsibility to the laws of the country where accredited. To all practical purposes they are deemed to be still within their own country, although within the territory of a foreign power. In other words, among civilized nations Ambassadors, while in a foreign State, are still considered as if in their own country, subject only in their conduct and person to the laws of the country they represent. Their attendants, and such effects as they bring with them, are likewise exempt from foreign jurisdiction. It is hardly to be presumed that persons so distinguished, embodying as they do the dignity of their own Nation, would be unmindful of any courtesy due the State to which they are accredited. If however they should abuse their privileges, insult the laws, or the high officials of such country, their functions may be terminated by refusal to hold intercourse with them; or causing them to be recalled, or according to implied propriety, they may be dismissed, and ordered to depart within a reasonable time.



France, Russia, Great Britain, Austria and Spain, are the only modern governments that have sent Ambassadors to other governments; neither Prussia nor the United States have ever done so.

It is only men of the highest order of talent, that have been selected for the exalted office of Ambassador, and they are considered next in rank to the Sovereign they represent.

That system known as the Law of Nations, is largely the outgrowth of disputed questions adjusted between the leading powers, by Sovereigns on the one side, and Ambassadors on the other. The principals thus established became precedents in subsequent controversies between the same, or other Nations, and hence become of universal importance.

#### *ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY, and MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.*

Formerly these officers were the same in rank, but distinct in powers. They are now practically the same in all respects, and are next in rank to Ambassadors, having the same privileges, and performing similar duties. They act under the direction of the President, given generally through the Department of State.

Treaties formed by them with other Nations are not valid until confirmed by the Senate, by a vote of two thirds of those present. In common parlance these officers are called "American Ministers," they are sent only to countries with which our intercourse is of the most important character.

Unlike Ambassadors, this class often remains at the same Court for years, but usually a change is made in Diplomatic Ministers with each change of administration.

#### *Ministers Resident.*

Ministers Resident rank next below Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary; they represent our government, in a similar manner and their privileges are the same, acting under general regulations and instructions.

*Commissioners.*

Diplomatic Commissioners rank next to Ministers Resident, they act under general regulations and instructions issued by the President through the State Department.

*Charges D'affaires.*

These officers are persons to whom are confided the affairs of the legation, the books, papers, and records pertaining to it, by a minister who is about to depart the country; and in the absence of the minister, they perform all necessary duties until a minister arrives to take charge. They are not, therefore, officers sent by one government and accredited by another. Their rank is next to Commissioners.

*Secretaries of Legation.*

These officers are authorized to administer oaths and to act as Notary Public at the post where employed. Their principal duties are to render such assistance to the Minister as he may desire, copy and record papers and proceedings as the Minister may direct, and to attend to such matters of ceremony and etiquette as his principal deems proper. It is only at the more important foreign Courts that Secretaries of Legation are provided.

*Consuls.*

Consuls are not Public *Ministers* in the usual sense of this term, but Public *Agents* appointed to reside in foreign countries, usually at sea ports, to have a care over the commercial rights and interests of our citizens. Not only do they protect the commerce of their country, but they look after the rights of Seamen, their vessels and cargo, where they become the subject of controversy.

The home government furnishes Consuls with instructions in detail respecting their duties and acquirements. These are numerous and varied, and adapted to particular localities. A few of the more prominent duties of Consuls only are here mentioned. They receive protests, or statements in the form of affidavits which Captains, Masters of vessels, crew, merchants, passengers and others wish to make relating to American commerce and navigation.

They are required to administer upon the estates of American citizens dying within their Consulates and leaving no legal representatives when the laws of the country permit.

For fuller information of their duties, the Revised Statutes of the United States, (edition of 1878) may be consulted, especially the several titles, Consular Officers, Consular Courts, and Consular fees.

The following suggestions copied from an able article in a late Washington paper, is worthy of consideration :

“The prime office of a consul is that of a commercial agent, added to which are various duties of a diplomatic character, depending upon locality, and also in some degree the powers and duties of a judicial officer.

As a commercial agent, aside from minor matters, it is the duty of a consul to labor for the advancement of the commercial interests of his country ; and in no way can he so effectually do this as by applying himself to a close study of the wants and conditions of trade in the country to which he is accredited. He should make himself familiar with the demands of the country, its imports, the departments of trade in which the merchants of his own country can successfully compete, the nature and extent of possible competition, and advantages and disadvantages of competing nations, and the extent and permanency of the demands to be supplied ; which brings us to the first indispensable qualification of a consul, viz. : He should be a competent business man, with capacity and training in this direction.

No amount of political ability can compensate for the lack of these qualities ; hence the average appointee, whose chief recommendation is his measure of service to ‘The Party,’ is rarely in any degree qualified to make an efficient consul. The English consul—and we say English because they are confessedly the most efficient—are pre-eminent for their careful attention to and proficiency in this branch of their duties, and in just so much they rank our own.

Viewed from the diplomatic side, a consul should possess a complete practical knowledge of the vexed questions of international law. Not that he must of necessity be a thoroughly



skilled diplomatist, but that in the cases which frequently arise under the treaties of the United States with foreign powers, and especially when far from home and unable to obtain promptly the advice of his superiors, he may deal wisely with every question presented to him. In case of local revolution much may depend upon his acting promptly and correctly. An unwise step, an incorrect decision, may entail consequences of vastly greater importance than the saving of his entire salary or the harmony of his election district. So we see that the model consul should be a man of liberal acquirements, of culture, of education far wider than that possessed by the average ward politician or local manipulator of caucuses.

In his judicial capacity a consul is constantly called upon to adjust the differences arising in our merchant marine; to protect inefficient masters from mutinous or unruly seamen; to protect abused and outraged seamen from the rascality and brutality of tyrannical masters and mates; to protect owners from both parties, and to quiet the thousand ever recurring causes of friction among the seafaring community. So he must know how to apply existing marine law in such a way as to do exact justice. But how can he do this if he be totally ignorant of the subject? How shall he judge of matters unless conversant with them? And how shall he become familiar with them, except he be a man of broad mind and liberal education?

From whatever point his duties are viewed these requirements appear indispensable.

Now absolute perfection is hardly to be expected in one person—least of all in a politician—but a relative degree of fitness can be reasonably required in an aspirant for consular honors, and should be a *sine qua non*.

Let us look at facts as they exist. Do our consuls as a rule give their attention to extending the commerce of the country? Do they transmit reliable reports of the state of commerce abroad? Are our merchants kept *au courant* with the demands of other countries? No one will pretend to the affirmative. In short, these points are about the last ones to which the average consul would think of giving his attention.



Again, in lieu of bringing any degree of fitness to the performance of those duties devolving upon him as representative of his government, he is commonly grossly ignorant of international law, and if called upon to act at all in a representative capacity, generally succeeds in seizing the wrong horn of the dilemma, and in involving his government in a succession of apologies as humiliating to his country as discreditable to himself. Here, again, the English consuls rank our own. Comprehending to a nicety the subtle distinctions of law, prompt to recognize and enforce their rights, they rarely gain aught but credit in the performance of their diplomatic functions, and still more rarely involve their government in a false position.

Finally, in performing their judicial duties our consuls are a most lamentable failure. Not alone because unqualified men are placed in the consular office, but also because here lies the most constantly recurring opportunity for dishonesty; and our consuls have far too often been men not by any means above reproach.

To illustrate: Questions concerning the wages of seamen are peculiarly within the consul's province, and no redress can be obtained for a wrong or unjust decision in most cases; hence dishonest consuls take advantage of these facts to trade on the cupidity of the masters and the helplessness of the seamen to a very large extent."

[Here follow several instances of alleged abuses of actual occurrence.]

"But it is not enough to point out evils. A remedy is needed, and that at once. Men of honesty and fitness should occupy our consulates; and how shall they be placed there?

In no way can this be done but by a rigid system of inspecting the qualifications of every appointee. Can this be done? We answer, Yes; and with as much certainty as attends the choice of the judges on the United States bench. But it must be kept in the hands of the proper appointing power, be hedged around with proper rules; and then the appointees must be paid a sum sufficient to command the best qualifications. It may be stated, as a rule that has few exceptions, that no poorly paid of-

ficer is a good officer. He may be for a time ; but a short time only. Either he will abandon the post, or he will practice measures which will gain him the pay the government refuses. Either is destructive of the service, and, as a final decision, we may state, that when Congress pays our consuls sufficiently then the President can obtain competent men to fill the places, and not 'till then will there be any reform worth the name, although there is doubtless much that is susceptible of improvement in the service as it now stands and under existing laws.

Above all, when it is improved let it remain, and not be subjected to the constant economical tinkering of this or that political party."

It will be found by reference to the statutes that special duties are imposed on our consuls in China, Muscat, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis and Turkey, which are not applicable to other places.

#### *Consuls General.*

The general duties of these officers are substantially the same as those belonging to the office of consul.

#### *Vice Consuls, Commercial Agents and Vice Commercial Agents.*

These are appointed by the President or Secretary of State, to places not of sufficient importance to require the services of a full consul.

#### *Rank.*

In the forgoing remarks, the relative rank of the Several officers has been mentioned. This signifies simply that they rank, in our estimation according to the amount of their salaries ; each grade having its particular rate.

#### *Of the Qualifications Necessary for American Representatives Abroad.*

These will be suggested to a great extent by what has preceded. *Capability* and *honesty* are the first and indispensable requisites. To these should be added, refinement of manners, and varied intellectual acquirements. A thorough knowledge of our own country, its agricultural, mineral and other resources ; its internal trade and commerce, its manufacturing and other lead-

ing industries, is essential, in order to furnish reliable information to people of other countries, with whom our country has or may have business relations. Similar information in regard to the country visited should also be acquired for similar objects. A knowledge of the local languages of the place, though not indispensable is exceedingly beneficial. A thorough knowledge of international law is requisite ; as is also perfect familiarity with the local customs and usages observed by the best classes of society in the countries where accredited. Familiarity with the most approved forms of business, even to minute details ; of correspondence, of keeping books, records, accounts, etc., are indispensable.

Much valuable information may be derived by careful reading of the Diplomatic correspondence that has heretofore taken place between our Ministers to the leading Courts of Europe and the Secretary of State, particularly that which occurred during the period when the latter office was filled by Wm. H. Seward. His official letters are models of excellence. Not less so, are those of most of his predecessors.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to diplomatic and consular officers should be thoroughly studied. Not less important is a thorough acquaintance with the *Public Treaties* of the United States made with foreign nations. Such of them as are now in force will be found in a volume entitled "Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, and Post Roads, Public Treaties" published in 1875. These cannot be too carefully studied by those contemplating a foreign appointment.

The offices treated of in this chapter are of the greatest importance to American citizens abroad, and on the knowledge, ability and integrity of the incumbents, very much must necessarily depend. If filled by incompetent or dishonest persons, the commerce of the country, the rights of masters, seamen, owners, passengers and citizens are liable to become embarrassed and lost through ignorance, fraud or injustice, and that almost without remedy, inasmuch as the persons aggrieved are generally stran-



gers in a foreign land, having neither friends nor acquaintances to whom they could apply for aid.

*Ministers, Consuls, Etc.*

Consular officers at places marked thus (\*) are "at liberty to transact business." Those not so marked are prohibited from so doing.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Minister Resident, employed at Buenos Ayers,	\$7,500
Consul, " " "	3000
Consul, " *Cordoba,	Fees.
Consul, " *Rosario,	Fees.

A Treaty between the United States and the Argentine Republic, was made June 10 1853, which will be found on pages 15 to 20, inclusive of "Public Treaties" published by authority of Congress.

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AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

Env. Exy. and Min. Plen., employed at Vienna,	12,000
Secretary of Legation, " "	1,800
Consul-General, " "	3000
Consul, " Trieste,	2000
Consul, " Prague,	2000
Consul, " Pesth,	Fees.

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 31 to 36 inclusive.]

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BARBARY STATES.

Consul, employed at Tangier,	3000
Consul, " Tunis,	3000
Commercial Agent, " *Tetuan,	Fees.

[See Revised Statutes relating to "Public Treaties" under the titles Algiers, Morocco, Tripoli and Tunis.]

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BELGIUM.

Minister Resident, employed at Brussels,	\$7,500
Consul, " Antwerp,	2,500



Consul,	"	Brussels,	2,500
Consul,	"	*Ghent,	Fees.
Consul	"	Verviers and Liege,	1,500

[Treaties between U. S. and Belgium may be found in the volume of "Public Treaties," pages 48 to 67.]

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### BOLIVIA.

Consul, employed at La Paz,	Fees.
[See volume of "Public Treaties" 68 to 78]	

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### BRAZIL.

Env. Exy. and Min. Plen. employed at Rio de Janerio,	\$12,000
Secretary of Legation,	" " 1,800
Consul-General,	" " 6000
Consul,	" Bahia, 1,500
Consul,	" *Para, 1000
Consul,	" Pernambuco, 2000
Consul,	" Rio Grande, 1000
Consul,	" *Santos, Fees.

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 81 to 91.]

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### CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARGUA, SANSALVADOR.	
Minister Resident, employed at Guatemala,	\$10,000

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### COSTA RICA.

Consul, employed at *San Jose,	Fees.
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### GUATEMALA.

Consul, employed at *Guatemala,	Fees.
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### HONDURAS.

Consul, employed at *Amapala,	Fees.
Consul, " *Omoa & Truxelo,	\$1000

## NICARAGUA.

Commercial Agent,	employed at *San Juan del Sur,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" San Juan del Norte,	\$1000
Commercial Agent	" Punta Arenas,	1000

## SANSALVADOR.

Consul, employed at	*La Union,	Fees.
Consul,	" Sonsonate,	Fees.

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 95 to 103, also 322 to 325; 378 to 386; 426 to 431; 550 to 565.]

## CHILI.

Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.,	employed at Santiago,	\$10,000
Consul,	" *Coquimbo,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Falcahuano,	1,000
Consul,	" Valparaiso,	3,000

[See volume of "Public Treaties," pages 101 to 115.]

## CHINA.

Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.,	Employed at	Pekin,	\$12,000
Sec. Legation and Interpreter,	"	"	5,000
Consul General,	"	Shanghai,	5,000
Consul,	"	Amoy,	3,500
Consul,	"	Canton,	3,500
Consul,	"	Ching Kiang,	3,500
Consul,	"	Foo Chow,	3,500
Consul,	"	Hankon,	3,500
Consul,	"	*New Chwang,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Ningpo,	3,500
Consul,	"	Tein Tsin,	3,500

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages, 116 to 149.]

## COLUMBIA, U. S. OF.

Commercial Agent,	Employed at	Aspinwall,	\$3,000
"	"	" *Bogota,	Fees.
"	"	" *Medellin,	Fees.

Consul,	"	*Buenaventura,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Panama,	\$3,500
Consul,	"	*Rio Hacha,	Fees.
Consul,	"	*Salanilla,	1,000
Consul,	"	*Santa Martha,	Fees.

[See volume of 'Public Treaties,' pages 150 to 158.]

#### DENMARK AND DOMINIONS.

Charge D'Affaires,	Employed at Copenhagen,	\$5,000
Consul,	" "	1,500
Consul,	" St. Thomas,	2,500

#### ECUADOR.

Consul,	Employed at *Guayaquil, receives	\$1,000
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[See volume of "Public Treaties," pages 167 to 177.]

#### FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Env Exy. and Min. Plen.,	employed at Paris; salary,	\$17,000
Secretary of Legation,	" "	2,625
Second Secretary of Legation,	" "	2,000
Consul General	" "	6,000
Consul,	" Bordeaux,	2,500
Consul,	" Cayenne,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Guadeloupe,	Fees
Consul,	" Havre,	3,000
Consul,	" Lyons,	2,500
Consul,	" Marseilles,	2,500
Consul,	" Martinique,	1,500
Consul,	" Nice,	1,500
Consul,	" *Rheims,	Fees
Commercial Agent,	" St. Pierre Miquelon,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" Gaboon.	Fees.

[See volume of "Public Treaties," pages 201 to 254. Consult also the following titles in the same book, viz: "Reciprocal Commercial Agreements," "Navigation, Free Ports," "Neutral Vessels," "Reciprocal Privileges of Citizens."]

## FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

Consul, employed at \*Apia, \$1000

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 GERMAN EMPIRE.

Env. Exy. & Min. Plen., employed in Berlin,		\$17,500
Secretary of Legation	" "	2,625
Second Sect'y. Legation,	" "	2,000
Consul-General,	" "	4,000
Consul-General	" Frankfort,	3,000
Consul,	" *Brunswick,	Fees.
Consul,	" Barmen,	2,500
Consul,	" Bremen,	2,500
Consul,	" Chemnitz,	2,000
Consul,	" Cologne,	2,000
Consul,	" Dresden,	2,500
Consul,	" Hamburg,	2,500
Consul,	" Leipsic,	2,000
Consul,	" Mannheim,	1,500
Consul,	" Munich,	1,500
Consul,	" Nuremburg,	2,000
Consul,	" Sonneburg,	2,000
Consul,	" Stuttgart,	1,500
Commercial Agent,	" Geestemumde,	Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 255 to 260.]

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 GREAT BRITAIN & DOMINIONS.

Env. Ex'y. and Min. Plen., employed at London,		17,500
Secretary of Legation,	" "	2,625
Second Sec'ty. Legation,	" "	2,000
Commercial Agent,	" *Antigua,	Fees.
Consul.	" *Auckland,	1,500
Consul,	" Barbadoes,	1,500
Consul,	" *Bathurst,	Fees.
Consul,	" Belfast,	2,500
Consul,	" Bermuda,	1,500
Commercial Agent,	" *Belize,	Fees,
Consul,	" Bermingham,	2,500



Consul,	"	*Bombay,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Bradford,	\$3,000
Consul,	"	Bristol,	1,500
Consul-General,	"	Calcutta,	5,000
Consul,	"	Cape Town,	1,500
Consul,	"	Cardiff,	2,000
Consul,	"	*Ceylon,	1,000
Consul,	"	Charlottetown	1,500
Consul,	"	Clifton,	1,500
Consul,	"	Coaticook,	2,500
Consul,	"	Cork,	2,000
Consul,	"	Demerara,	3,000
Consul,	"	Dublin,	2,000
Consul,	"	Dundee,	2,000
Consul,	"	*Falmoth,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Fort Erie,	1,500
Consul,	"	*Gaspe Basin,	1,000
Consul,	"	Gibraltar,	1,500
Consul,	"	Glasgow,	3,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Goderich, Canada,	1,500
Commercial Agent,	"	Halifax,	2,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Hamelton, Canada,	2,000
Commercial Agent,	"	*Hobart Town,	Fees
Commercial Agent,	"	Hong Kong,	4,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Kingston, Canada,	1,500
Commercial Agent,	"	Kingston, Jamaica,	2,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Leith,	2,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Leeds,	2,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Liverpool,	6,000
Consul-General,	"	London,	6,000
Consul,	"	Londonderry,	Fees,
Commercial Agent,	"	*Lauthala,	1,000
Commercial Agent,	"	Nottingham,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Mahe Seychelles,	1,500
Consul,	"	Manchester,	3,000
Consul-General,	"	Melbourne,	4,500
Consul-General,	"	Montreal,	4,000

Consul,	"	Nassau,	\$2,000
Consul,	"	New Castle,	1,500
Consul,	"	Picton,	1,500
Consul,	"	*Plymouth,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Port Louis,	2,000
Consul,	"	Port Sarnia,	1,400
Consul,	"	Port Stanley, F. I.	1,500
Consul,	"	Prescott,	1,500
Consul,	"	Quebec,	1,500
Consul,	"	Sheffield,	2,500
Consul,	"	*Sierra Leone,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Singapore,	2,200
Commercial Agent,	"	Ottawa,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	"	*St. Christopher,	Fees.
Consul,	"	St. Helena,	1,500
Consul,	"	St John's N. B.	2,000
Consul,	"	*St. John's N. F.	Fees.
Consul,	"	St. John's Quebec	1,500
Commercial Agent,	"	*Sydney,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	"	Windsor, Canada,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Toronto,	2,000
Consul,	"	†Trinidad,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Funstall,	2,500
Consul,	"	†Victoria,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Windsor, N. S.	1,500
Consul,	"	Windsor, N. F.	1,000
Consul,	"	Winnipeg,	1,500

[See "Public Treaties," pages 291 to 372.]

#### GREECE.

Charge d' Affaires, employed at Athens,	\$5,000
Consul, " †Patras,	Fees,

[See "Public Treaties," pages 373 to 377.]

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Minister Resident,	employed at Honolulu,	\$7,500
Consul,	" "	4,000

[See "Public Treaties" pages 406 to 411.]

## HAYTI.

Min. Res'dt. and Con. Gen'l,	employed at Port-au-Prince,	7,500
Consul,	" †Cape Haytien,	1,000
Commercial Agent,	" St. Mare,	Fees.

[See "Public Treaties"-pages 412 to 442.]

## ITALY.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.,	employed at Rome,	\$12,000
Secretary of Legation,	" "	1,800
Consul,	" †Carrara,	Fees.
Consul,	" Florence,	1,500
Consul,	" Genoa,	1,500
Consul,	" Leghorn,	1,500
Consul,	" Naples,	1,500
Consul,	" Palermo,	1,500
Consul-General,	" Rome,	3,000
Consul,	" †Taranto,	Fees.
Consul,	" Messina,	1,500

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 432 to 445.]

## JAPAN.

Env. Ex'y. and Min. Plen.,	employed at Yedo,	\$12,000
Secretary of Legation,	" "	2,500
Interpreter to Legation,	" "	2,500
Consul-General,	" Kanagawa	4,000
Consul,	" Naga Saki,	3,000
Consul,	" Osaka and Hiogo,	3,000

[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 446 to 459.]

## SIBERIA.

Min. Res't. and Consul-Gen'l.,	employed at Monrovia,	\$4,000
Commercial Agent,	" †Grand Bassa,	Fees.

[See volume of "Public Treaties," pages 461 to 463.]

## MADAGASCAR.

Consul, employed at Tamatave,	\$2,000
[See volume of "Public Treaties" pages 464 to 466.]	

## MEXICO.

Env. Ex'y. and Min. Plen. employed at Mexico,	\$12,000
Secretary of Legation,	" " 1,800
Consul-General,	" " 2,000
Consul,	" Acapulca, 2,000
Commercial Agent,	" *Camargo, Fees.
Consul,	" *Chihuahua, Fees.
Consul,	" *Guaymas, 1,000
Commercial Agent	" *Guerrero Fees.
Consul,	" †La Paz, Fees.
Consul,	" †Manzanillo, Fees.
Consul,	" Matamoras, 2,000
Consul,	" *Mazatan, Fees.
Consul,	" *Merida, Fees.
Commercial Agent.	" *Mier, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *Monteray, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *Nuevo Laredo, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" Minatitlan, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *Oajaca. Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" Paso del Norte, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *Piedras Negras, Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *Presidio del Norte Fees
Consul,	" Saltiello, Fees.
Consul,	" *San Blas, Fees.
Consul,	" *San Jose & Cape St. Lucas Fees
Consul,	" Tampico, 1,500
Consul,	" Vera Cruz, 3,000
Consul,	" Zacatecas. Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 474 to 515.]

## MUSCAT.

Consul, employed at Zanzibar,	\$1,000
[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 528 to 530.]	



## NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.

Minister Resident, employed at	The Hague.	\$7,500
Consul,	“ Amsterdam,	1,500
Consul,	“ *Batavia,	1,000
Consul,	“ Curacoa,	Fees.
Consul,	“ *Padang,	Fees.
Consul,	“ *Paramaribo,	Fees.
Consul,	“ Rotterdam,	2,000
Consul,	“ St. Martin.	Fees.

[See volume “Public Treaties” pages 533 to 549.]

## PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Charge d' Affaires, employed at	Montevideo,	5,000
PARAGUAY.		
Consul,	“ *Asuncion,	Fees.
URUGUAY.		
Consul,	“ *Colonia,	Fees.
Consul,	“ Montevideo,	2,000

[See volume “Public Treaties” pages 592 to 598.]

## PERU.

Env. Ex. and Min. Plen, employed at	Lima,	\$10,000
Consul,	“ Callao,	3,500
Consul,	“ *Lambayque	Fees.
Consul,	“ Iquique,	Fees.

[See volume “Public Treaties” pages 611 to 633.]

## PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.

Charge d' Affaires, employed at	Lisbon,	\$5,000
Consul,	“ *Fayal,	1,500
Consul,	“ Funchal,	1,500
Consul,	“ Lisbon,	2,000
Consul,	“ *Santiago, Cape Verde	1,000
Consul,	“ *St. Paul de Loando,	1,000

[See volume “Public Treaties” pages 634 to 640.]

## RUSSIA.

Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. employed at St. Petersburg,		\$17,500
Secretary of Legation,	" "	2,625
Consul-General,	" "	2,000
Consul,	" *Archangel,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Helsingfors,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Moscow,	Fees.
Consul,	" Odessa,	2,000
Consul,	" *Warsaw,	Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 664 to 674.]

## SAN DOMINGO.

Consul,	employed at *Puetro Plata,	Fees.
Consul,	" San Domingo,	\$1,500
Commercial Agent,	" Samana,	Fees.

## SIAM.

Consul, (Appendix Z. C.) employed at Bangkok,	\$3,000
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[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 693 to 703.]

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Consul employed at Tahiti,	\$ 1,000
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## SPAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. employed at Madrid,	\$12,000
Secretary of Legation,	" " 1,800
Consul,	" *Alicante, Fees.
Consul,	" Barcelona. 1,500
Consul,	" Cadiz, 1,500
Consul,	" *Carthagena, Fees.
Consul,	" Cinfuegos, 2,500
Consul,	" *Corunna, Fees.
Consul,	" *Denia, Fees.
Consul-General,	" Havana, 6,000
Consul,	" Malaga, 1,500

Consul,	"	*Manila,	
Consul,	"	Matanzas,	3,000
Consul,	"	San Juan,	2,000
Consul,	"	*Santander,	Fees.
Consul,	"	Santiago de Cuba,	2,500
Consul,	"	*Teneriff,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	"	Garrucha,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	"	Ponce, Porto Rico,	Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 704 to 721.]

#### SWEEDEN AND NORWAY.

Minister Resident,	employed at Stockholm,	\$7,500
Consul,	" *Bergen,	Fees.
Consul.	" *Christiania,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Gouenberg,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" *St. Bartholomew,	Fees.
Consul,	" *Stockholm,	Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 731 to 746.]

#### SWITZERLAND.

Charge d' Affaires,	employed at Berne,	\$5,000
Consul,	" Balse,	2,000
Consul,	" Geneva,	1,500
Consul,	" Zurick,	2,000

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 747 to 752.]

#### TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.

Minister Resident,	employed at Constantinople,	\$7,500
Sec. of Legation and Consul Gen'l.	"	3,000
Interpreter to Legation,	" "	3,000
Consul,	" Beirut,	2,000
Agent and Consul-General,	" Cario,	4,000
Consul,	" *Galatza,	Fees.
Consul,	" Jerusalem,	1,500
Consul,	" Smyrna,	2,000
Consul,	" Tripoli,	3,000

## VENEZUELLA.

Minister Resident	employed at Caracas,	\$7,500
Consul,	" *Cindad Bolivar,	Fees.
Commercial Agent,	" Laguayra,	1,500
Consul,	" *Maracaibo,	Fees.
Consul,	" Puerto Cabello,	Fees.

[See volume "Public Treaties" pages 787 to 808.]

*Interpreters to Legations and Consulates.*

## CHINA.

Interpreter and Sec. of Legation,	employed at Pekin	\$5,000
Interpreter,	" Canton,	750
Interpreter,	" Foo Chow,	1,500
Interpreter,	" Han Kow,	750
Interpreter,	" Shanghai,	2,000
Interpreter,	" Tien Tsin,	2,000
Interpreter,	" Hong Kong,	750

## JAPAN.

Interpreter to Legation,	employed at Yedo,	\$2,500
Interpreter,	" Kanagawa,	2,000

## TURKEY.

Interpreter to Legation,	employed at Constantinople,	\$3,000
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*Marshals to Consular Courts.*

## CHINA.

Marshal,	employed at Shanghai,	Fees & \$1,000
Marshal,	" Tien Tsin,	Fees & 1,000
Marshal,	" Amoy,	Fees & 1,000
Marshal,	" Foo Chow,	Fees & 1,000
Marshal,	" Han Kow,	Fees & 1,000

## JAPAN.

Marshal,	employed at Kanagawa,	Fees & \$1,000
Marshal,	" Nagaski,	Fees & 1,000



## TURKEY.

Marshal, employed at Constantinople, Fees & \$1,000

*Consular Clerks.*

Consular-Clerk employed at	Paris.	\$1,200
"	" Shanghai,	1,200
"	" Havana,	1,200
"	" Bordeaux,	1,200
"	" Berlin,	1,200
"	" Havana,	1,000
"	" Rome,	1,000
"	" Constantinople,	1,000
"	" Liverpool,	1,000
"	" Cario,	1,000
"	" Beirut,	1,000
"	" Lyons,	1,000
"	" Shanghai,	1,000
"	" Honolulu,	1,000

*Miscellaneous.*

Dispatch Agents employed at	New York,	\$1,000
Dispatch Agents,	" London, England	2,000
Dispatch Agents,	" Hamburg, Germany	.....

In addition to the Treaties herein referred to, the following titles should be consulted, found in the Indexes to the Revised Statutes of the United States and the volume of Public Treaties, viz: Arbitration, Agreements which are not reciprocal, Blockade, Boundaries of the United States, Barbary Powers, Captures, Contraband of War, Citizens, Claims, Envoys. Consuls, Duration of Treaties, Extradition, Guarantee, Infraction of Treaties, Inter-oceanic Communications, Letters of Marque, Neutrals, Personal property, Prisoners, Privileges and protection, Prize causes, Prizes, Post-Office Packets, Piracy, Privateers, Real Estate, Reciprocal commercial

agreements, Reciprocal priveleges of citizens, Reprisals, Vessels, War,\*and such others as are refered to under these titles. Every representative abroad should be thoroughly familiar with the Treaties and other regulations and agreements existing between the United States and the country to which he is accredited.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY*

For information touching this Department, reference may be made to Title VII of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The first chapter of this title treats of the establishment of the Department, its Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, and Subordinate officers, their duties, compensation, etc. Chapter II treats of the general duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. Chapter III, of the First and Second Comptrollers, their powers, etc. Chapter IV of the Auditors and their duties; Chapter V, of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer; Chapter VI of the Register and Assistant Register, and of their respective duties; Chapter VII, of the Commissioner of Customs, and of his duties; Chapter VIII of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his duties, and those of his Deputy; Chapter IX, of the Comptroller of the Currency, his Deputy Clerks their duties, etc. Chapter X, of the Bureau of Statistics, its purposes, etc; and Chapter XI, of the Bureau of the Mint, of the Salary and expenses of the Director, his powers, etc.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary,	employed in	Washington,	\$8,000
2 Assistant Secretaries,		"	4,500
Chief Clerk and Super't. of Building		"	2,500
Stenographer to Secretary,		"	2,000
2 Disbursing Clerks,		"	2,500

## DIVISIONS OF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

## APPOINTMENT.

Chief,	2,500	2 Clerks,	1,200
Assistant Chief,	2,500	2 Clerks,	900
Clerk,	1,900	2 Messengers,	840
2 Clerks,	1,800	Laborer,	720
4 Clerks,	1,400		

## WARRANTS, ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Chief,	2,750	Clerk,	1,200
Assistant Chief,	2,400	2 Clerks,	900
5 Clerks,	1,800	5 Temporary Clerks,	900
6 Clerks,	1,600	Messenger,	840
Clerk,	1,400	Laborer,	720

## PUBLIC MONEYS.

Chief,	\$2,500	2 Clerks,	1,200
Assistant Chief,	2,000	2 " (women)	900
4 Clerks,	1,600	Messenger,	840
3 " "	1,400		

## CUSTOMS.

Chief,	\$2,000	3 Clerks,	1,400
Assistant Chief,	2,000	Copyist (woman)	980
3 Clerks,	1,800	Messenger,	840
4 " "	1,600	Laborer	720

## INTERNAL REVENUE AND NAVIGATION.

Chief,	\$2,500	Clerk,	1,400
4 Clerks,	1,800	" (woman),	900
2 " "	1,600		

## LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Chief,	\$2,500	3 Receiving clerks of bonds	1400
2 Assistants,	2,100	4 " " "	1,200
Book-keeper	1,900	32 " " (women)	900
Receiving Clerk of bonds,	1,900	7 Messengers,	840
6 " " "	2,100	8 Laborers,	720
5 " " "	1,600		

## REVENUE MARINE.

Chief	2,800	3 Clerks	1,600
Assistant Chief	2,000	3 " "	1,200
Clerk	1,800		



## LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Person in charge	\$3,000	2 Clerks	1,200
Clerk	2,000	Messenger	840
Clerk	1,800		

## STATIONARY.

Chief	\$2,500	2 Clerks	1,200
Assistant Chief	2,000	Clerk	1,000
2 Clerks	1,800	Clerk	900
5 Clerks	1,600	5 Messengers	840
Clerk	1,400	3 Laborers	720

## SPECIAL AGENTS.

Supervising Special Agent,	1 Clerk	1,600
per day,	\$8 Temporary Clerk,	900
1 Clerk per year,	1,800 Laborer,	720

## UNDER CHIEF CLERK. RECORDS, FILES AND MAILS.

Assistant Chief in charge,	2,000	2 Temporary Clerks,	1,000
1 " " "	1,600	8 " "	1,000
3 " " "	1,400	2 Laborers,	720
2 " " "	1,200	Messenger,	840
12 Copyists, (women)	900		

## LIBRARY.

Clerk in charge (woman)	900	Temporary Clerk,	720
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## SUPERINTENDENT'S BRANCH.

Custodian,	2,500	Matron,	900
Clerk,	2,500	6 Firemen,	720
6 Clerks,	1,800	18 Laborers,	720
1 Clerk,	1,600	Captain of watch,	1,200
2 Clerks,	1,400	2 Lieutenants,	900
4 Temporary clerks,	900	60 Watchmen,	720
Engineer,	1,400	3 Messengers.	840
Assistant Engineer,	1,000	3 Laborers,	720
Store-keeper,	1,200		
Machinist,	1,200		

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Director,	4,500	Translator,	1,200
Computer of Bullion,	2,000	1 Clerk,	1,400
Assay Clerk,	1,800	Copyist, (woman)	900
Examiner,	2,000	Messenger,	840
1 Clerk,	1,600	Laborer,	720

## STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Supervising Inspector Gen-eral,	\$3500	1 Clerk,	\$1200
Chief-Clerk,	1600	Messenger,	840
		Laborer,	720

## STATISTICS.

Superintendent,	\$2400	5 Copyists. (women)	900
Chief Clerk,	2000	Messenger	840
21 Clerks (men and women)		Laborer,	720
1200 to 1800			

EMPLOYES UNDER DIVISIONS OF ACT OF MARCH 3, 1875, RELATING TO  
STATISTICS AND INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Chief,	\$2400	Copyist,	\$ 720
Clerk,	1000	Laborer,	720

## LIGHT HOUSE BOARD.

Chief-Clerk	\$2400	3 Writers	\$1200
7 Clerks (men and women)		17 Writers (women)	900
900 to 1800		3 Laborers " per month	60
Chief Draughtsmen per month,			
from 75 to 150			

## SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERALS OFFICE.

Sup't. Surgeon-General	\$4000	7 Clerks	from 1200 to 1600
Chief Clerk	2000	Copyist	720

## BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

Chief	4500	5 Clerks	1200
Assistant chief	2250	3 Copyists	900
Accountant	2000	4 Laborers	720

## ENGRAVING DIVISION.

Superintendant per day,	16.00	8 Transfers	"	6.55
Custodian of plates "	6.50	Prover	"	5.00
Vault keepers "	\$2 and 5	Machinest	"	4.00
8 Engravers	" 1 and 10	Firemen 150; 2 helpers		2.50

## WETTING DIVISION.

Superintendant per day,	6	Clerks and others per day	1 to 3
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## PRINTING DIVISION.

Superintendent per day	8.50	88 Plate Printers,	trade
Assistant Supt. "	6.00		price rates.
86 Printers assistants (women)		38 in various capacities,	
per day	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	per day	\$1 to 5

## SURFACE BRANCH.

2 Clerks (women)*per day	\$3	12 Employees in various capacities, per day	\$5
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## EXAMINING DIVISION.

Superintendant per day	5.00	38 Employees in various capacities	2
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## BINDING DIVISION.

Superintendantper day	6.00	17 Employees	per day 3
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## NUMBERING AND SEPERATING DIVISION.

Supt. (woman) per day	5.00	48 Employees per day	3
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## MACHINE DIVISION.

Master Machinist per day	6.00	53 Employees per day	1 and 6
28 Employees	50 cts. and 4.00		

## MACERATING DIVISION.

2 Engineers per day	2.00	Laborers	per day 1.½
Fireman	" 2.00		

## SUPERVISING ARCHITECTS OFFICE.

## WATCH.

Superintendent per year,	\$2,200	24 Watchmen per day,	2.½
2 Lieutenants per day,	3.00		

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Stenographer per day,	6.00	Vault Keeper per day,	6
Super't. of orders "	5.00	20 Employees, " "	2
6 Clerks (women) "	4.00		
Supervising Architect,	4,500	22 Superintendents of Con-	
Chief Clerk,	2,250	structions per day, 6 &	10
Principal Clerk,	2,000	7 Assistants to Supt. of Con-	
5 Clerks from 900 to 1,800		struction, per day, 5 &	9
17 Copyist, (women)	900	20 Clerks " " 4 and	7
Messenger,	840	2 General Foremen "	5
Photographer,	2,250	4 Master Mechanics " 4 and	5
Inspector of accounts and		Inspector, " "	4
receipts, per day,	10.00	3 Time Keepers " "	4
Civil Engineer, " "	9.60	2 Master Masons, " 4 and	5
21 Draughtsmen, " 3 to 9.00		3 Watchmen, " "	3
Chief Computer " 9.60		2 Material Receivers,	3
20 Computers, " 4 to 8.00		Measurer, " "	4
Mailing Clerk, " 4.00		Weight-master, " "	3
Messenger per month,	70.00	6 Supeintentents Granite	
2 Modelers per day,	6.00	Cutting, per day,	7
2 Photographers per day,	6.00	2 Super't. Repairs per day,	6

## FIRST COMPTROLLERS OFFICE.

Comptroller,	\$5,000	4 Chiefs of Divisions	\$2,100
Deputy Comptroller,	2,700	Messenger,	840
39 Clerks, (men and women)		8 Laborers,	720
women, 900, men	1,800		

## SECOND COMPTROLLERS OFFICE.

Comptroller,	\$5,000	Chief of Division,	2,100
Deputy Comptroller,	2,700	8 Clerks,	900 and 1,800

## NAVY PAY DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,100	7 Clerks (men and women)	900 and 1,600
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## INDIAN DIVISION

Chief,	\$2,100	5 Clerks (men and women)	900 and \$1,600
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## QUARTERMASTER DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,100	8 Clerks, (men and women)	\$900 and 1,600
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## LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,100	3 Clerks,	900 and 1,800
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## ARMY-PENSION DIVISION

Clerk in Charge,	\$1,800	2 Letter-book Clerks, 900 & 1800	
12 Clerks (men and women)		Messenger,	840
	720 and 1,800	Laborer,	720
3 Book-keepers,	1,400 and 1,600		

## ARMY PAY DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,100	1 Clerk,	1,400
2 Clerks,	1,800	3 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,600	1 " "	900

## OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Commissioner,	4,000	Deputy Commissioner,	2,250
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## CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Chief,	2,100	15 Clerks,	1,200
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

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## BOOK-KEEPERS DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,100	Clerk,	\$1,400
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## BOND DIVISION.

Clerk in Charge,	\$1,800	3 Clerks,	1,200 to 1,400
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## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

5 Clerks, (men and women)	\$1,200 to 1,400	Messenger,	840
		Laborer,	720

## FIRST AUDITORS OFFICE.

Auditor,	\$3,600	36 Clerks,	2,000 to 1,800
Dep. Auditor,	2,250	Messenger,	840
4 Chiefs of Divisions,	2,000	2 Laborers,	720

## SECOND AUDITORS OFFICE.

Auditor,	\$3,600	184 Clerks (men and women)	
Dep. Auditor,	2,250		\$1,600 to 1,800
5 Chiefs of Divisions,	2,000	Messenger,	840
Disbursing Clerk,	1,000	12 Laborers,	720

## THIRD AUDITORS OFFICE.

Auditor,	\$3,600	5 Chiefs of Division	\$2,000
Dep Auditor,	2,250	2 Messengers,	840
127 Clerks (men and women)	900 to 1,800	8 Laborers,	480 to 720

## FOURTH AUDITORS OFFICE,

Auditor,	\$3,600	3 Chiefs of Divisions,	2,000
Dep. Auditor,	2,250	6 Copyists, (women)	900
41 Clerks (men and women)	900 to 1,800	Messenger,	840
		3 Laborers, male and female,	720

## FIFTH AUDITORS OFFICE.

Auditor,	\$3,600	Dep. Auditor,	\$2,250
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## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR DIVISIONS

Chief,	\$2,000	7 Clerks (men and women)	
Messenger,	840		900 to 1,800

## INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS DIVISIONS.

Chief,	\$2,000	8 Clerks (men and women)	
Laborer,	720		\$900 to 1,800

## INTERNAL REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Acting Chief,	\$1,600	10 Clerks (men and women)	
Laborer,	720		900 to \$1,800

## SIXTH AUDITORS OFFICE.

Auditor,	3,600	167 Clerks, men and women,	
Dep. Auditor	2,250		2,000 to 1,200
8 Clerks of Division,	2,000	Messenger,	840
35 Assorters, (men and women)	900	19 Laborers,	720

## TREASURERS OFFICE.

Superintendent of National Bank Redemption Division, 3,500

Treasurer,	\$6,000	2 Principal Book-keepers,	2,500
Assistant Treasurer,	3,600	2 Assistant Book-keepers,	2,400
Cashier,	3,600	Chief Clerk,	2,500
Assistant Cashier,	3,200	4 Tellers,	2,500
Chief of Division of Issue,	2,500	4 Assistant Tellers,	2,250
" " Redemption,	2,500	15 Messengers,	840
" " Loans,	2,500	13 Laborers,	720
" " Accounts,	2,500	210 Lady Clerks,	900 to 1,400
" " National Bank	2,500	31 Laborers, Ladies,	240 to 720

## REGISTERS OFFICE.

Register,	\$4,000	Disbursing Clerk,	\$2,000
Assistant Register,	2,250		

## DIVISION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Chief,	\$2,000	9 Copyist, women,	900
31 Clerks, men and women,		3 Messengers,	840
1,200 to 1,800		6 Laborers,	720

## LOAN DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,500	7 Copyists, women,	900
15 Clerks, men and women,		Laborer,	720
1,200 to 1,800			

## NOTE AND COUPON DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,000	21 Counters, women,	900
8 Clerks,	1,200 to 1,800	Messenger,	840

## NOTE AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,000	Messenger,	840
2 Clerks,	1,400	Laborer,	720
27 Counters, women,	900		

## TONNAGE DIVISION.

Chief,	\$2,000	Copyist,	\$900
4 Clerks	1,600		

*OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.*

Comptroller,	\$5,000	Stenographer,	\$1,800
Dep. Comptroller,	2,800	47 Clerks,	900 to 1,800
4 Chiefs of Division,	2,200	4 Messengers,	840
Superintendent,	2,000	2 Watchmen,	720
Teller,	2,000	4 Laborers,	720
Principal Book-keeper	2,000	60 Clerks,	women, 900
Assistant Book-keeper,	2,000	Messenger,	840

*Office of Internal Revenue.*

Commissioner,	8,000	Stenographer,	1,800
Deputy,	3,200	122 Clerks,	900 to 1,800
Chief Clerk,	2,500	5 Messengers,	900 to 720
6 Heads of Division,	2,250	15 Laborers,	720

Treasury Department advertising for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1875, one hundred and eighty-four newspapers published in the different States, received from the Treasury Department, the aggregate sum of \$45,563 for advertising.

*Supervisors of Internal Revenue.*

In 1875 there were ten Supervisors of Internal Revenue, residing in the following places, viz. Indianapolis, San Francisco, Lexington, Ky., New York, Ottumwa Iowa, Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Bangor, Richmond, and Philadelphia, each receiving an annual compensation of 3,000.

*Internal Revenue Agents.*

25 Agents residing at principal cities in the U. S., compensation per day from \$7.00 to 12.00.

*Collectors of Internal Revenue.*

## ALABAMA.

Two Collectors. First District, \$2,500. Second District, 2,500  
Twelve Deputy Collectors, salaries from 1,200 to 1,500. Five  
Gaugers, Fees.

## ARIZONA.

One Collector, \$2,125. Three Deputies, 400 to 850.

## ARKANSAS.

One Collector, \$2,750. Eight Deputies, 900 to 1,500. Five Gaugers, Fees.

## CALIFORNIA.

Two Collectors, First District, \$4,500. Second District, 3,250. Deputy Collectors, 600 to 2,100. Two Gaugers, Fees.

## COLORADO.

Collector, \$2,500. Four Deputy Collectors, each, 1,500, Seven Gaugers, Fees.

## CONNECTICUT.

Collector, First District, \$3,375. Second District, 3,125. Twelve Deputy Collectors, 750 to 1,300. Twelve Gaugers, Fees.

## DAKOTA.

Collector, \$2,125. Five Deputy Collectors, 1,300 to 1,600. Three Gaugers, Fees.

## DELAWARE.

Collector, 3,625. Two Deputy Collectors, 1,300 to 1,600. Three Gaugers Fees.

## DELAWARE.

Collector, \$3,625. Five Deputy Collectors, 1,400, to 1,600. Three Gaugers, Fees.

## FLORIDA.

Collector, \$2,750. Five Deputy Collectors, 1,500. Two Gaugers, Fees.

## GEORGIA.

Collector Second Dis., \$3,000. Third Dis. 2,750. Seven Gaugers, Fees.

## IDAHO.

Collector, \$2,125. Two Deputies, 1,500 and 1,800. Gauger, Fees.

## ILLINOIS.

Collector, 1st District, \$4,500. 2nd Dis. 3,128. 3rd Dis. 4,375. 4th Dis. 4,500. 5th Dis. 4,500. 13th Dis. 2,375. 49 Deputies 300 to 2,250. 82 Gaugers, Fees.



## INDIANA.

Collector 1st District \$3,000. 2nd Dis. 4,500. 4th Dis. 4,500. 6th Dis. 3,750. 7th Dis. 4000. 10th Dis. 2,750. 11th Dis. 2,500. 27 Deputies, 150 to 1,800. 31 Gaugers, Fees.

## IOWA.

Collector, 2nd Dis. \$2,872. 3d District 3,250. 4th Dis. 3,000. 5th Dis. 2,500. 18 Deputies, 900, and 1,650. 15 Gaugers, Fees.

## KENTUCKY.

Collector 2nd Dis. \$4,000. 5th Dis. 4,500. 6th Dis. 4,500. 7th Dis. 4,500. 8th District 5,875. 9th Dis. 2,750. 32 Deputies 100 to 2,000. 96 Gaugers, Fees.

## KANSAS.

Collector, \$2,750. 3 Deputies, each 1,800. 8 Gaugers, Fees.

## LOUISIANA.

Collector 1st Dis. \$3,750. 14 Deputies, 1,000 and 1,600. Gauger, Fees.

## MAINE.

Collector 1st Dis. \$3,750. 5 Deputies 400 and 1,500. 2 Gaugers, Fees.

## MARYLAND.

Collector 3rd District, \$4,500. 4th District, 2,500. 20 Deputies 900 to 1,800. 23 Gaugers, Fees.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Collector, 3d Dis. \$4,500. 5th District, 4,375. 10th District, 3,250. 27 Deputies, 200 to 1,400. 17 Gaugers, Fees.

## MICHIGAN.

Collector 1st District, \$4,500. 3d District, 3,125. 4th District 2,500. 6th District, 2,625. 17 Deputies, 900 to 2,000. 15 Gaugers, Fees.

## MINNESOTA.

Collector, 1st District, \$2,500. 2nd District, 2,750. 8 Deputies 900 to 1,500. Gaugers, Fees.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Collector 1st District, \$2,500. 1 Deputy at 1,800. 5 Gaugers, Fees.

## MISSOURI.

Collector 1st District, \$3,500. 2nd District, 2,375. 4th District, 2,250. 6th District, 2,875, 27 Deputies, 1,000 to 2,000. 38 Gaugers, Fees

## MONTANA.

Collector, \$2,250. 3 Deputies, each, 1,800. 3 Gaugers, Fees.

## NEVADA.

Collector \$2,500. 4 Deputies 600 to 1,400. Gauger, Fees.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

5 Deputies, \$500 to 1,500. 3 Gaugers, Fees.

## NEW JERSEY.

Collector, 1st District, \$3,125. 3d District, 3,250. 5th District, 4,500. 25 Deputies, 700 to 2,250. 13 Gaugers Fees.

## NEW MEXICO.

Collector, \$2,500. 2 Deputies, 1,500 and 1,800. Gauger, Fees.

## NEW YORK.

Collector, First District, \$4,500. Collector 2nd District, 4,500. Collector 3rd Dis. 4,500. Collector 11th Dis. 2,875. Collector 12th District, 3,500. 14th District 3,750. 15th District, 3,000. 21st District, 3,250. 24th District 3,875. 26th District, 2,875. 28th District, 4,000. 30th District, 4,500. 118 Deputies, average compensation per year to each, about 1,500. 97 Gaugers, Fees.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Collector, Second Dis. 2,625. Fourth Dis. \$4,125. Fifth Dis. 3,720. Sixth Dis. 3,000. Thirty-six Deputies average pay 1,500. Forty-seven Gaugers, Fees.

## OHIO.

Collector First District, \$4,500. 3d District 4,500. Fourth District, 3,625. Fifty-eight Deputies, average compensation each, 1,500. Forty-seven Gaugers, Fees.

## OREGON.

Collector, \$2,500. Three Deputies, 2,000. Gauger, Fees.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Collector First District, \$4,500. Eighth District, 3,625. Ninth District, 4,000. Eighty Deputies average pay to each, about 1,400. Eighty-one Gaugers, Fees.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Eight Deputies, \$100, to 1,500. Four Gaugers, Fees.

## TENNESSEE.

Collector, Second District, \$2,625. Fifth District, 4,625. Eighth District, 2,125. 22 Deputies, average pay, 1,400. 36 Gaugers, Fees.

## TEXAS.

Collector, First District, \$3,000. Third District, 2,500. Fourth District, 3,375. 14 Deputies, 1,500. 7 Gaugers, Fees.

## UTAH.

Collector \$2,2500. Two Deputies, 1,700 and 1,900. Gauger Fees.

## VERMONT.

Four Deputies, \$400 to 1,200, Gauger, Fees.

## VIRGINIA,

Collector, Second District, \$3,500. Third District, 4,500. Fifth District, 4,500. Sixth District, 3,000. 41 Deputies, average pay, 1,500. 40 Gaugers, Fees.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Collector, 2,220. Two Deputies, 1,600 and 2,000. Two Gaugers, Fees.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Collector First District, \$3,125. Second District, 2,875. 16 Deputies, 400 to 1,500. 11 Gaugers, Fees.

## WISCONSIN.

Collector First District, \$4,500. Second District, 2,750. Third District, 2,875. Sixth District, 2,500. 22 Deputies, average 1,400. 23 Gaugers, Fees-

## WYOMING.

Collector, \$2,125. Deputy, 1,500. Gauger, Fees.

*Internal Revenue Store Keepers.*

The average compensation of Internal Revenue Store Keepers is \$4.33 per day. They are distributed throughout the United States as follows, Alabama, 2. Arkansas, 2. California, 9. Colorado, 1. Connecticut, 5. Georgia, 11. Idaho, 1. Illinois, 60. Indiana, 32. Iowa, 4. Kentucky, 234. Louisiana, 6. Maryland, 11. Massachusetts, 15. Michigan, 2. Missouri, 20. Montana, 1. New Hampshire, 1. New Jersey, 1. New York, 18. North Carolina, 103. Ohio, 50. Pennsylvania, 86. South Carolina, 3. Tennessee, 83. Texas, 2. Virginia, 56. West Virginia, 1. Wisconsin, 8.

There are 25 Internal Revenue Agents who receive from 7 to 12 dollars per day.

*United States Coast Survey.*

Superintendent, Washington,	\$6,000
Consulting Geometer, Cambridge,	4,000
Assistant in charge, Washington,	4,200
45 Assistants employed in Washington, Pacific Coasts, Atlantic and Gulf-Coasts, with salaries varying from 1,000 to \$3,730 per year.	
7 Sub-assistants, salaries from \$1,000 to	\$1,300
Disbursing Agent, Washington,	2,500
Accountant, " "	2,000
2 Clerks, " "	900 to 1,200
Messenger, " "	per day, 2
Assistants in charge, " "	2,760
6 Computers, " "	from 3 per day to 1,800
Messenger, " "	per day, 2
4 Tide Computers, " "	730 to 2,000
6 Tide Observers, " "	15 to \$83 per month.
3 Lady Copyists, " "	50 per month to 720
9 Draughtsmen, " "	3 per day to 2,350
3 Hydrographic Draughtsmen, " "	2.87 per day to 2,000
Assistant in charge, " "	2,650



16 Engravers, some of whom work by contract, others from 2.35 to 5 dollars per day, and others on a salary,	Washington, from 1,800 to	\$2,000
Copyist,	" " per month,	50
Electrotypist,	" "	2,000
Helper,	" "	1,000
6 Instrument makers,	" " 2.75 to 5 per day.	
3 Carpenters,	" " 2.50 to 5 per day.	
Chart printer,	" " 5.00 per day.	
Helper,	" " 2.25 per day.	
Bookbinder,	" " 3.75 per day.	
Two persons in map room,	" " 2.25 to	1,400
Keeper of Archives,	" "	1,500
Copyist, (lady,)	" " 36.00 per month.	
Librarian,	" "	1,200
Superintendent of building,		2,050
Extra Observer,		1,500

*United States Weights and Measures.*

Superintendent,	Washington,	No Pay
Inspector,	" "	"
Verifier,	" "	per day \$5
Two Mechanics,	" "	" " 4
Adjuster,	" "	" " 4

*Sub Treasurers of the United States.*

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$5,000	Coin clerk,	1,500
Cashier,	2,500	Currency clerk,	1,200
Interest Clerk,	1,800	Minor Coin clerk,	1,200
Currency clerk,	1,800	Messenger,	840
Book Keeper,	1,800	5 Vault Watchmen,	720
2 Money clerks,	1,400		

## BOSTON, MASS.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$4,500	2 Coupon clerks,	1,400
Chief clerk,	2,500	Ass't Specie clerk,	1,400
Interest clerk,	2,500	Currency Redemption cl'k,	1,200
Paying Teller,	2,500	3 Ass't Currency Redemp.	
Receiving Teller,	1,800	cl'ks,	1,000 to 1,200
Currency clerk,	1,800	Money clerk,	1,000
Book Keeper,	1,700	2 Watchmen,	850
Depositors' Book Keeper,	1,500	Clerk,	800
Specie clerk,	1,500		

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$8,000	15 other officers, with sala-	
Deputy " "	3,600	ries \$2,000 to	2,200
Cashier and Chief clerk,	4200	11 officers, with salaries of	1,800
Chief of Coin Division,	3,600	4 Officers with salaries of	1,700
Note-paying Teller,	3,000	4 Officers with salaries of	1,600
Note-securing Teller,	3,000	2 Officers with salaries of	1,500
Chief of Note-paying div.,	3,000	11 Officers with salaries of	1,400
" Registered-interest,	2,800	5 Officers with salaries of	1,300
" Cupon division,	2,500	11 Officers, from 900 to	1,200
" Bond " "	2,400		

## PHILADELPHIA,

Assistant Treasurer,	\$4,500	13 other officers wito sal-	
Chief clerk & Cashier,	2,500	aries from 1,000 to	\$1,400
Book Keeper,	2,500	11 officers, from 900 to	950

## CHARLESTON, S. C.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$4,000	Book Keeper,	\$1,600
Teller,	1,800	3 Employes, each,	720

## SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$4,500	8 other officers with sala-	
Chief clerk and Teller,	2,500	ries from 720 to	\$2,000

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$5,500	Stamp Clerk,	\$2,400
Cashier,	3,000	7 other officers with sala-	
Book Keeper,	2,500	ries from 900 to	2,000

## CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Assistant Treasurer,	\$4,500	5 other officers with sala-	
Cashier,	3,000	ries from 1,000 to	\$1,800

*United States Depositories.*

TUSCAN, ARIZONA.—Depository,	\$1,500
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*United States Mints.*

## PHILADELPHIA, P. A.

Superintendent General Department,	\$4,500		
Chief Clerk,	\$2,400	Book-keeper,	2,000
Cashier,	2,500	Redemption Clerk,	1,800
Weight-clerk,	5,000	Register,	1,800
Calculator,	2,000		
Twenty-nine other employees, compensation from \$3 to 6 per day.			

## ASSAYERS DEPARTMENT.

Assayer,	\$3,000		6 Employees, per day from	
Assistant,	2,100			\$3 to 6

## MELTER AND REFINERS DEPARTMENT,

Melter and Refiner,	\$3,000		50 Employees, per day,	
Assistant,	2,100			from 2 to \$5

## COINERS DEPARTMENT.

Coiner,	\$2,000		151 Employees, per day,	
Assistant,	2,100			from 1.75 to 5.75

## ENGRAVERS DEPARTMENT.

Engraver,	3,000		8 Employees, per day, from	
				3.00 to 6.00

## NEW ORLEANS.

Superintendent,	\$3,500		4 Workmen, per day from	
				\$1.25 to 3.75

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Superintendent General Department,				4,500
Chief clerk,	2,500		4 Clerks,	1,800
Cashier,	2,500		43 Employees, at wages	
				from 3.40 to 7.75 per day.

## ASSAYERS DEPARTMENT.

Assayer,	3,000		18 Employees at from 5.50	
Assistant, per day,	8.00			to 7.20 per day.
Second Assistant, per day,	8.75			

## MELTER AND REFINERS DEPARTMENT.

Melter, and Refiner,	3,000		47 Employees at from 5.25	
				to 8.00 per day.

## COINERS DEPARTMENT,

Coiner,				3,000
90 Employee, from 3.75 to 8.00 per day;				at per month 80.00

## CARSON CITY

Superintendent,	3,000		Chief Clerk,	2,500
9 Officers from 1,000 to 2,500			74 Employees at from	
				4.50 to 8.50 per day.

## DENVER.

Assayer and Refiner,	2,500		15 Employees at from	
				1,000 to 2,500.

*United States Assayers Office.*

## NEW YORK.

Superintendent,	\$4,500	Assayer,	\$3,000
Twelve officers at from		45 Employees at wages	
1,800 to	3,000	from 4 to 8 dollars per day	

*Customs Service.*

The number of persons employed in this service and the compensation paid therefore, are increased and diminished from time to time as business and circumstances require. The following is compiled from latest official reports:—

## MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Collector, Coms. and	\$ 250	Dep. Collector,	\$1,600
Two clerks,	1,200	“ “	2,000
10 Insp., 1,277 to	1,460	Watchmen, Boatmen,	
		&c., from 600 to	912

## SITKA, ALASKA,

Collector,	Fees and	2,500
6 Deputies and Inspectors, from 4 dollars per day to		1,500

## CALIFORNIA.

Collector, San Diego,	\$3,000	Inspector, Wilmington,	1,000
Dep. and Inspector,	1,460	Inspector, Santa Barbara,	1,000
Mounted Inspector,	1,200		

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Collector,	7,000	Deputy Collector,	3,625
2 Deputies, each,	3,625	Adjuster of duties,	2,500
Cashier, Secretary, Assistant Cashier, Impost Book Keeper, &c., from 2,000 to			2,500
Twenty-three clerks from 1,600 to			1,800
Deputy Collector at Vallego,			1,500
Deputy Collector at Eureka,			1,500
184 officers at San Francisco, such as clerks, assistants, inspectors, examiners, weighers, appraisers, etc., with salaries varying from 3 per day to \$5,000 per year.			
Weighers receiving two thousand dollars. Appraisers three thousand, and Surveyors five thousand dollars.			



## CONNECTICUT.

Collector, at Bridgeport,		Commissions and	\$250
Dep. Col. and Inspector,	\$1,200	3 Insp., 99, 125 and	300
Collector, Middletown,	1,250	Dep. Collector,	1,203
Collector, New Haven,	3,000	Dep. Collector,	2,000
17 employes from 3 dollars per day to			1,500
Collector, New London,	1,625	Dep. Collector,	1,600
Employes 3 dollars per day.			
Collector, Stowington,	496	Dep. Collector,	400

## DEKOTA.

Collector, at Pemlina,		Fees and	\$1,000
Deputy, at Saint Paul,			2,000
10 Employes, at various points, 3.50 per day.			

## WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Collector, Fees and Com, \$500	Clerk,	1,800
14 Employes at various points, from four hundred to		900

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Collector, Georgetown,	\$1,298	5 Dep. and Inspectors.	1,800
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## FLORIDA.

Collector, Apalachicola,	683	Deputy,	1,095
Collector, Cedar Keys,	995	Ferdinanner 3 dollars per day.	
Collector, Key West,	4,095	Dep. Collector,	2,500
25 Employes from three hundred to			1,800
Collector, St, Augustine,	571	Deputies, Boatmen, &c.,	
		from \$90 to	720
Collector, Jacksonville,	\$56	Dep. Collector,	730

## GEORGIA.

Collector, Brunswick,	2,600	Dep. and Inspector each	1,095
Collector, Savannah,	3,482	Special Dep. Collector,	2,500
Dep. Col. and Clerk,	2,000	Clerks, Auditors, &c.,	
31 Inspectors, Weighers,		from 1,400 to	1,800
Guagers, &c., per day	4	Surveyor,	1,500
Collector, Saint Mary,	1,100	Deputy	900

## ILLINOIS.

Surveyor, Cairo,	916	Collector, Chicago,	4,500
Deputy Collector, Chicago,	2,800	Clerk,	2,200
Auditor,	2,200	Ass't Auditor, Cashier, each	2,000
36 Employes from 4.00		Appraiser,	3,000
per day to	1,800	Examiner's, each	1,500
Clerk,	1,500		

## EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Surveyor,	\$800	Deputy Surveyor,	\$500
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## IOWA.

Surveyor at Burlington and Dubuque,	400
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## KENTUCKY.

Surveyor at Louisville	350
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## LOUISIANA.

Collector, at New Orleans	\$7,000	Special Deputy Col.	3,000
Auditor,	3,000	29 Clerks, 1,200 to	1,800
General Appraiser,	3,000	87 Officers of various	
69 Inspectors from 3 to		grades from 900	2,500
4 per day.		23 Boatmen,	840
Deputy,	2,500	Surveyor,	4,000
30 Employes, Clerks, Messengers, &c., from 720 to			2,500

## MAINE.

Collectors, Deputy Collectors and various other officers employed at the following places, viz: Houlton, Bangor, Bath, Belfast, Castine, Eastport, Ellsworth, Kennebunk, Machia, Portland, Saco, Waldoborough, Wiscasset and York, at compensation ranging from 300 to 6,000 per year. The larger salaries are as follows:

Collector at Bath	\$2,080	Collector at Eastport	\$3,000
Deputy Collector	2,000	Collector at Portland	6,000
3 Deputies, each	3,000	2 Weighers and Guagers,	2,000
Surveyor	4,500	Deputy Surveyor	2,500
Appraiser	3,000	Assistant Appraiser	2,500

## BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Collector	\$7,000	2 Deputies, each	3,000
Cashier	2,500	100 Cl'ks and Insp's each	1,460
58 Night Inspectors, each	1,095	Welgher	2,000
19 Ass't. weighers and		Surveyor	4,500
Guagers, each	1,200	93 Employes, 1,200 to	1,600
3 Appraisers	3,000	Naval Officer	5,000
Numerous laborers and others, from \$720 to			1,000

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## BARNSTABLE.

7 Deputies and Inspector, from 400 to \$900

## BOSTON.

Collector,	\$8,000	50 Night Inspectors,	\$ 1,095
Deputy Collector,	3,000	12 Store keepers,	1,600
3 Deputy Collectors, each	3,000	8 Clerks,	1,800
Cashier & Auditor	" 3,000	6 do	1,600
Corresponding Clerk,	2,500	1 Clerk,	1,000
Assistant Cashier,	2,400	Clerk and Messenger,	1,000
Clerk,	2,000	Clerk and Telegraph Op.	1,095
5 Chief clerks of various		Surveyor,	5,000
divisions, each	2,000	2 Deputy Surveyors, each	2,500
101 clerks from 800 to 1,800		4 Boatmen,	910
4 watchmen & Messenger,	1,000	General Appraiser,	3,000
17 Messengers, from 720 to 900		2 Appraisers, each	3,000
Engineer,	1,000	3 Assistant Appraisers,	2,500
6 Weighers, each	2,000	4 Examiners, two at 1,800,	
3 Weighers and Guagers,	2,000	and two at	2,000
25 Assistant Weighers,	1,277	14 other officers, clerks,	
50 Inspectors,	1,460	samplers &c,	1,000 to 1,600
27 Temporary Inspectors,	1,277		

## EDGARTOWN.

10 Officers, pay from 540 to \$ 1,350

## FALLS RIVER.

Collector, \$1,018 | 3 other Officers, each 1,200

## GLOUCESTER.

Collector, \$4,000 | 17 Officers, from 680 to 1,500

## MARBLEHEAD.

4 Officers paid from 100 to 912

## NANTUCKET.

4 Officers paid from 250 to 1,000

## NEW BEDFORD.

9 Officers paid from 120 to 1,900

## NEWBURYPORT.

Collector, \$3,117 | 3 Officers, each 1,092

## PLYMOUTH.

6 Officers paid from 260 to	\$1,095
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## SALEM.

11 Officers paid from 720 to	1,600
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## MICHIGAN.

## DETROIT.

Collector	\$1,000	36 Officers, from 800 to 2,000	
Special Dep. Collector,	2,400		

## GRAND HAVEN.

Collector, Fees and	\$1,000	18 Deputy Collectors at	
Deputy Collector,	1,200		various stations 240 to 720

## MARQUETTE.

Collector,	\$2,900	20 Deputy Collectors at	
Special Deputy,	1,800		various points, 100 to 1,095

## PORT HURON.

Collector,	2,500	47 Deputy Collectors from	
Special Deputy,	1,700		2 per day to

## MINNESOTA.

## DU LUTH.

Collector,	\$3,127	Special Deputy,	1,200
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## ST. PAUL,

Special Deputy,			2,000
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## MISSISSIPPI.

## NATCHEZ.

Collector,			500
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"	Shieldsborough,		250
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3 Inspectors at various points,			1,095
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Collector,	Vicksburg,		535
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## MISSOURI.

Surveyor, St. Louis,	\$5,000	6 Clerks, from 12 to	1,400	
Special Deputy,	2,800		Appraiser,	3,000
Deputy and Collector,	2,200		Examiner,	1,500
3 " "	2,000			

## MONTANA TERRITORY.

Collector,	Helena,	Fees and 1000
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## NEBRASKA.

Surveyor, Omaha,	\$3,500	Engineer,	\$ 1000
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collector	Portsmouth,	Fees and Com.
Deputies and other officers,	" per day	\$4

## NEW JERSEY.

Collector,	Bridgeport,	567
Assistant Collector,	Camden,	1,500
Collector,	Newark,	856
Deputy and Inspector,	"	1,460
Collector,	Perth Amboy,	1,262
Deputy,	"	1,200
Two Inspectors	"	1,095
Three Officers at Somerspoint, Two at Trenton and Two at Tuckerton, average pay of each,		730

## NEW YORK.

Surveyor,	Albany,	\$4,600	3 Inspectors, Albany,	1,095
Dep. and Ins'pc.	" per day 4	Clerk,	"	720

## BUFFALO.

Collector,	\$2,500	Collector,	2,500
Deputy and Clerk,	2,500	Special Deputy,	1,500
Appraiser,	3,000	Collector and Inspector,	1,200
7 Deputy Collectors, at other points, per day,			\$4
Clearance Clerk,			1,200
Book-keeper, Cashier, etc., 1,400 to			1,600
15 Inspectors at other points,			912
29 Employes at other points, from 3 per day to			1,200

## NEW YORK.

Collector,	\$12,000	Numerous Inspectors, In-
Dep. Collectors at large,	3,000	spectresses, Watchmen,
Private Secretary,	3,000	Porters, Carpenters, Ush-
Stenographer,	2,000	ers, &c. 3.50 per day to
3 Clerks,	1,200 to 2,000	Surveyor Marine Hosp'l,
Messengers,	1,000	Assistant Surgeon,
5 Deputy Collectors, each	3,000	Appraiser,
Assistant Collector,	5,000	General Appraiser,
Chief Clerk,	4,000	10 Ass't Appraisers, each,
6 Clerks,	1,400 to 2,000	18 Examiners,
Clerk and Messenger,	1,000	30 do
Auditor & Disbursing Cl'k,	7,000	Numerous other employes

Assistant Auditor,	3,500	from \$3 per day to	1,600
Chief Disbursing Clerk,	3,500	Naval Officer,	3,000
Chief Clerk in charge,	3,000	Comptroller, and Special	
Paymaster,	2,500	Deputy,	5,000
310 Clerks from, 1,000 to	2,500	2 Deputies, each	2,500
52 Messengers, 800 to	1,000	Auditor,	2,500
Cashier,	5,000	Cashier,	1,800
Assistant Cashier,	3,500	Surveyor,	8,000
4 Deputy Surveyors, each	2,500	Auditor and Special Dep.	5,000

## OGDENSBURG.

Collector,	\$2,500	18 Dep. Insp's. Employes,	
Special Deputy,	1,800	at various points, from	
Deputy and Clerk,	1,500	3 per day to	1,200
Deputy and Clerk,	1,500		

## OSWEGO.

Collector,	\$4,500	4 Deputy Clerks, from 100	
Deputy Collector,	2,000	to	1,300
Cashier,	1,600	20 Minor Officers \$3 per day.	

## PLATTSBURG.

Collector,	\$2,500	21 Insp's. and Col. at	
Deputy,	1,800	other places from 3 per	
3 Clerks each,	1,500	day not exceeding	900

## ROCHESTER.

Collector,	\$2,500	Special Deputy,	1,800
23 Deputies and Collectors at other places, paid from \$3 per day to			1,500

## SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Collector,	2,500	Deputy and Clerk,	2,500
40 Deputies, Inspectors, &c., from 720 to			1,000

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## BEAUFORT.

Collector,	1,208	Deputy,	1,095
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## EDENTON.

Collector,	Fees and 1,000	Deputy,	1,400
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## NEW BERNE.

Collector,	Fees and 1,000	Deputy,	1,460
8 Deputies, Inspectors, &c., at other points, \$300 to			1,095

## WILMINGTON.

Collector,	2,500	Dep. and Inspector,	2,000
2 Clerks, 1,200 and	1,500	6 Inspec's at other p'ts ea.	1,460

## OHIO.

## CINCINNATI,

Surveyor,	\$5,000	Deputy Surveyor,	2,500
Ass't Book keeper,	1,500	Invoice Clerk,	1,200
Warehouse clerk,	1,000	Appraiser,	3,000

## CLEVELAND.

Collector,	2,500	Special Dep. Col.	2,000
Deputy Collector,	1,600	Appraiser,	3,000
Deputy Col. and clerk,	1,200	Clerk,	1,400
Dep. Col. and Inspector	1,460	4 Inspector,	1,095 to 1,460
Watchmen, Firemen, &c.,		300 to	1,050

## SANDUSKY.

Collector,	2,500	Special Dep.,	1,200
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## TOLEDO.

Collector,	2,528	Appraiser,	3,000
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## OREGON.

## ASTORIA.

Collector,	3,000	Special Deputy,	1,800
Dep. Collector and Insp.	1,500	3 Insp. at other points,	1,400

## EMPIRE CITY.

Collector,	1,058	Dep. Col. and Insp.	1,200
3 Dep. Collectors at other points,			1,000

## PORTLAND.

2 Deputies, each	2,500	Collector,	1,000
Appraiser,	3,000	Weigher, Gauger, &c.,	1,350

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Collector, Erie,	1,000	Dep. Col., and Insp.	1,800
Assistant Collector at New Jersey,			1,500

## PHILADELPHIA.

Collector,	\$8,000	3 Gaugers, each	2,000
Spec'l Dep. and Col.	3,000	54 Inspectors, \$4 per day.	
Deputy,	3,000	3 Female Inspectors, \$3	

Ass't Dep.,	\$ 2,000	per day.	
Ass't Col.	1,000	Lieutenant Night Insp.,	1,200
Cashier,	2,500	33 Night Inspectors	\$3
31 Clerks from 1,200 to	2,000	per day.	
Messengers, watchmen &c		General Appraiser,	3,000
each	720	2 Clerks, 1,200 and	1,400
Storekeeper of post,	2,000	2 Ass't Appraisers, each	2,500
8 Ass't storekeepers, \$4		7 Examiners, 1,000 to	2,000
per day.		4 Clerks, from 1,400 to	1,600
Clerk,	1,600	10 Packers,	1,000
1st and 2nd foreman, each	1,095	Naval Officer,	5,000
5 Watchmen, from 720 to	1,095	Deputy Naval Officer,	2,500
19 Laborers \$2.25 per day.		8 Clerks from 1,400 to	2,000
Weigher,	2,000	Numerous Laborers, Mes-	
10 Ass't Weighers, each	1,200	sengers, Bargemen, Jan-	
Clerk,	1,200	itors, &c., at from 720 to	1,000

## PITTSBURGH.

Surveyor,	4,500	Deputy,	1,400
Appraiser,	3,000	Other Employes from	900
4 dollars per day to			

## RHODE ISLAND.

Collector at Bristol,	Fees.	Other officers \$3 and 4 per day.
Collector at Newport,	Fees.	Other officers \$3 per day.

## PROVIDENCE.

Collector,	\$4,633	Deputy Collector,	1,460
Inspector and Clerk,	2,500	4 Weighers, Guagers, and	
7 Inspectors, 336 to	1,340	Measurers,	1,460
Appraiser,	3,000	Messengers, Janitors, &c.,	
		from 600 to	900

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## BEAUFORT.

Collector,	Fees and 1,000	Other Em., 30 to 90 per month.
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## CHARLESTON.

Collector,	5,000	Deputy Collector,	2,500
5 Clerks from 1,400 to	1,800	Clerk and Inspector,	1,800
10 Inspectors, each	1,460	Messenger, Appraiser,	
11 Employes, 600 to	900	Storekeeper, 1,000, 1,500, 1,460	

## GEORGETOWN.

Collector,	Fees and \$250	Special Dep. Col.,	\$1,095
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## TENNESSEE.

## MEMPHIS.

Surveyor of Customs,	\$1,422	Clerk and Deputy,	\$1,200
Appraiser,	3,000	Storekeeper,	1,200
Surveyor at Nashville,	690		

## TEXAS.

## BROWNSVILLE.

Collector,	\$4,500	2 Clerks,	1,800 and 2,000
Deputy Collector, }		9 Dep. Col's and Inspec's.	1,460
Book keeper,	2,500	13 mounted Inspectors,	1,460
Inspector,			

## CORPUS CHRISTI.

Collector,	\$3,000	Deputy Collector,	2,200
Clerks, Storekeeper, and Inspector,		1,460 to	1,800

## GALVESTON.

Collector,	Fees and \$1,500	Special Deputy,	2,500
Clerk,	1,800	4 Clerks at 1,600 and	
		5 clerks at	2,000
33 Employes from \$3 per day to			1,600

## EL PASO.

Collector,		2,600
10 Employes from \$600 to		1,500

## INDIANOLIA.

Collector,		2,500
Dep. Col., mounted and unmounted Inspectors	\$1,460 to	1,500

## VERMONT.

## BURLINGTON.

Collector,		2,500
13 Deputy Collectors, from	\$1,200 to	1,800
51 Deputy Collectors at other points, \$3 per day.		
3 Clerks,	1,000 and	1,600

## VIRGINIA.

## ALEXANDRIA,

Collector,	Fees	Dep, and Inspector,	1,500
2 Inspectors,	1,095	Collectors, Deputies and	
Inspectors at Chincoteague, Eastville, Fredricksburg,			
Onancock, from 4 dollars per day to			938

## NORFOLK.

Collector,	\$3,000	Deputy,	1,800
Appraiser,	3,000	Inspectors, Clerks, &c.,	
		from 1,095 to	1,500

## PETERSBURG.

Collector,	Fees.	Dep. Insp. Cl'k from 1,095	
		to	1,800

## RICHMOND.

Collector,	\$2,000	Deputy,	1,800
Inspectors,	1,460		

## TAPPAHANNOCK.

Collector,	\$500	Deputy \$3 per day.	
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## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

## POINT TOWNSEND

Collector,	\$3,400	Deputy and Clerk each	2,000
14 Employes at other			
points from 900 to	1,600		

## WEST VIRGINIA.

## WHEELING.

Surveyor,	\$328	Surveyor and Collector	1,222
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## WISCONSIN.

Surveyor, La Crosse,	\$1,200	Collector, Milwaukee,	2,500
Appraiser, Milwaukee,	3,000	13 employes from 600 to	1,000

## SPECIAL AGENTS.

In the principal cities of the U. S., Special Agents are appointed at a compensation of from \$5 to \$10 per day while in service. A few have stated salaries varying from \$2,000 to \$3,600 per year, and an allowance of \$600 per year for traveling expenses.

*Steamboat Inspection Service.*

Supervising Inspector General, at Washington,	3,500
In each of the ten inspection districts is appointed a supervising inspector at	3,000
Inspector of Hulls,	2,000
“ “ Boilers,	2,000

Clerk,	1,200
In most of the Districts, Assistant Inspectors,	2,000

*Revenue—Marine Service.*

32 Captains, when "waiting orders,"	1,800
When "on duty,"	2,500
34 First Lieutenants, when "waiting orders,"	1,500
When "on duty,"	1,800
24 Second Lieutenants when "waiting orders,"	1,200
When "on duty,"	1,500
31 Third Lieutenants, when "waiting orders,"	900
When "on duty,"	1,200
22 Chief Engineers, when "waiting orders,"	1,500
When "on duty,"	1,800
11 First Assistant Engineers, when "waiting orders,"	1,200
When "on duty,"	1,500
25 Second Asst. Engineers, when "waiting orders,"	900
When "on duty,"	1,200

*Life-Saving Stations and Service.*

District No. 1. Embraces the coasts of Mainé and New Hampshire, from west Quaddy Head to Rye Beach.

Superintendent of Beach, 1,000 | 6 keepers, each 200

District No. 2, Embraces the coasts of Massachusetts, including Island of Nantucket.

Superintendent of Dist., 1,000 | 14 keepers, each 200

District No. 3, Embraces the coasts of Rhode Island, Block Island, and Long Island.

Superintendent of Dist. 1,500 | Asst. Supt. 500  
33 keepers, each 200

District No. 4, Embraces the coasts of New Jersey, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

Superintendent of Dist. 1,500 | 38 keepers each, 200

District No. 5, Embraces the coasts of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, from Cape Henlope to Cape Charles,

Superintendent of Dist. 1,000 | 8 keepers, each 200

District No. 6, Embraces the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras.

Superintendent of Dist. 1,000 | 10 keepers, each \$ 200

District No. 7, Embraces the eastern coast of Florida.

Superintendent of Dist. 1,000 | 5 keepers at 40 per month.

District No. 8, Embraces the coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Sup't of District, 1,000 | 9 Keepers, 900

District No. 9, Embraces the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior.

Sup't of District, 1,000 | 9 Keepers, 200

District No. 10, Embraces the coast of Lake Michigan.

Sup't of District, 1,000 | 12 Keepers, 200

District No. 11, Embraces the Pacific Coast. No salary to the person in charge.

*Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Solicitor of the Treasury, \$4,500 | 11 Clerks, from 1,200 to 1,800

Ass't Solicitor, 3,000 | Messenger, 840

Chief Clerk, 2,000 | Laborer, 720

OFFICERS DETAILED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

*Department of the Interior.*

Assistant Attorney General, \$5,000

*Bureau of Internal Revenue.*

Solicitor of Internal Revenue, 1,500

*Department of State.*

Examiner of Claims, 3,500

*Navy Department.*

Naval Solicitor, 3,500

*Post Office Department.*

Assistant Attorney General, 4,000

*Marine Hospital Service.*

Supervising Surgeon General, Washington, 4,000



14 Surgeons at the different Marine Hospitals, with salaries varying from twelve hundred to	\$3,500
7 Assistant Surgeons from twelve hundred to	2,250
4 acting Surgeons from four hundred and eighty to	600
8 Stewards from four hundred and twenty to	720
Various other employes from two hundred to	699

### *LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICTS.*

The Light House Districts are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

#### *Limits of Districts.*

District No. 1, Extends from the N. Eastern boundary of the United States (Maine,) to, and including Hampton Harbor, N. H., and includes all the aids to navigation on the coast of Maine and New Hampshire.

District No. 2, Extends from Hampton Harbor, N. H., to include Gooseberry Point, entrance to Buzzards Bay and includes all aids to navigation on the coast of Massachusetts.

District No. 3, Extends from Gooseberry Point, Massachusetts to include Squaw Inlet, New Jersey, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the sea and sound coasts of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York Bays, rivers Providence and Hudson, Whitehall Narrows, and Lake Champlain.

District No. 4, Extends from Squaw Inlet, N. J., to and including Metomkin Inlet, Virginia. It includes the sea coast of New Jersey below the highlands of Navesink the Bay Coast of New Jersey and Delaware and Maryland and part of the sea coast of Virginia.

District No. 5, Extends from Metomkin Inlet, Virginia, to include New River Inlet, North Carolina, and embraces part of the sea coast of Virginia and North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay and the rivers James and Potomac.

District No. 6, Extends from New River Inlet, North Carolina to, and including Cape Canaveral light house Florida, and embraces part of the coast of North Carolina, the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and part of the Coast of Florida.

District No. 7, Extends from (but does not include,) Cape Carneveral to, and including Cedar Keys, Florida.

District No. 8, Extends from Cedar Keys Florida to the Rio Grand, Texas, and embraces a part of the Gulf coasts of Florida, and the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

District No. 10, Extends from the Mouth of Saint Regis river New York, to include Grassy Island Light House, Detroit river, Michigan, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the American shores of Lakes Erie, Ontario, and river Saint Lawrence.

District No. 11, Embraces all the aids to navigation on the Northern and Northwestern lakes above Grassy Island light house, Detroit river, and includes Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior.

District No. 12, Embraces all aids to navigation on the Pacific coast of the United States between the Mexican frontier and the Southern boundary of Oregon and includes the coast of California.

District No. 13, Embraces all aides to navigation on the Pacific coast of the United States north of the Southern boundary of Oregon. It extends from the 41st parallel of latitude to British Columbia and includes the coasts of Oregon and the territory of Washington.

District No. 14, Embraces all aides to navigation on the Ohio river and on the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, La.

District No. 15, Embraces all aides to navigation on the Missouri river, and Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio.

*An officer of the Army or Navy assigned to each District.*

The 12th Section of the Act of Congress of August 31, 1852, provides:

“That an officer of the Army or Navy be assigned to each District as a light house inspector, also such officers from the Engineer corps of the Army as are detailed to superintend the construction and renovating light houses in the several districts subject to, and under the orders of the Light House Board, who shall receive for such service the same pay that they would be

entitled to by law for the performance of duty in the regular line of their profession, and no other, except the legal allowance per mile while traveling under orders connected with their duties, together with the names of such civil engineers as are acting in districts where no engineer officers have been detailed."

*Light House Service.*

Keepers, Assistant Keepers, and other employe's in the different Light House Districts.

	salaries varying from	\$400	to	\$ 720
Maine, 68;	"	400	to	1,000
Massachusetts, 83;	"	400	to	600
Rhode Island, 23;	"	400	to	650
Connecticut, 30;	"	160	to	800
New York, 137;	"	400	to	1,000
New Jersey, 19,	"	400	to	600
Vermont, 7;	"	390	to	1,000
Delaware, 24;	"	160	to	760
Virginia, 64;	"	400	to	540
Maryland, 40;	"	400	to	1,000
North Carolina, 40;	"	400	to	1,000
South Carolina, 20;	"	400	to	700
Georgia, 15;	"	375	to	900
Florida, 53;	"	400	to	750
Alabama, 6;	"	400	to	700
Mississippi, 16;	"	400	to	750
Louisiana, 27;	"	400	to	750
Texas, 24;	"	400	to	560
Pennsylvania, 5;	"	400	to	620
Michigan, 104;	"	400	to	600
Illinois, 9,	"	400	to	600
Wisconsin, 34;	"	---	to	560
Minnesota, 2;	"	200	to	1,000
California, 56;	"	600	to	1,000
Oregon, 16;	"	600	to	1,000
Washington Ter., 13;	"	600	to	1,000

In each Light House District is an Engineer's and Inspector's office in which are employed clerks, machinists, and others

with salaries varying from \$3.25 per day to 200 per month.

1st district, 16 employes; 2nd district, 14; 3d district, 37; 4th district, 13; 5th district, 25; 6th district, 13; 7th district, 8; 8th district, 13; 10th district, 11; 11th district, 25; 12th district, 12; 13th district, 4; 14th district, 4; 15th district, 5.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### *DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.*

"The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish";

In this chapter will be found the officers and others connected with the administration of the department of justice.

Reference may be had to the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title XIII, for the laws relating to Judicial Districts—District Courts, their organization, and jurisdiction, Judicial Circuits.—Circuit Courts, their organization, jurisdiction, and sessions.—Supreme Court, its organization, sessions and jurisdiction.—District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks; their duties, compensation, &c., and for various other provisions relating to the judiciary of the United States.

#### *Offices of Attorney General's Office.*

##### WASHINGTON,

Attorney General's Compensation, eight thousand dollars.

Solicitor General, seven thousand.

Two Assistant Attorney Generals, each five thousand.

Chief Clerk, two thousand and two hundred dollars.

Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles, three thousand.

Stenographic Clerk, eighteen hundred.

Four assistants to the Assistant Attorney's General in the preparation of cases in the Court of Claims, each three thousand.

One Clerk, eighteen hundred.

Twelve Clerks, from twelve hundred to twenty-four hundred dollars.

Telegraph Operator one thousand,

Six Copyists, women, nine hundred dollars.

Two messengers, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty.

Four Laborers, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Two watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

*Reform School of the District of Columbia.*

Board of Trustees: One Treasurer,		None.
Superintendent,	\$1,500	3 Ass't Superintendents, \$ 750
Matron,	600	Teacher, 600
Gardener, &c.,	720	

*Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.*

5 Com's. of Police,	\$ 350	Captain and Inspector,	1,800
Sec'y of the Board of Police,	1,250	5 Detectives, per month,	135
2 Clerks in office of Sec'y	1,500	10 Lieutenants, each	1,200
Clerk to Major and Sup't.	1,500	20 Sergeants, per month,	95
Property Clerk,	1,800	200 privates, per month,	90
		Laborer, per month,	90

*United States Jail.*

Warden,	1,800	Deputy Warden,	1,200
Clerk,	1,200	Physician,	1,000
16 Guards, each,	1,200	Engineer,	1,400
Assistant Engineer,	1,200	4 Foremen, per month,	80

JUDICIAL.

*Supreme Court of the United States.*

Chief Justice Waite,	\$10,500	Chief Justice Clifford,	\$10,000
Chief Justice Swayne,	10,000	Chief Justice Miller,	10,000
Chief Justice Field,	10,000	Chief Justice Strong,	10,000
Chief Justice Bradley,	10,000	Chief Justice Hunt,	10,000
Chief Justice Harlan,	10,000		

*Officers of the Supreme Court.*

Clerk,	Fees.	Reporter,	2,500
Marshal,	\$3,505		

*United States Court of Claims.*

Chief Justice,	\$4,500	Chief Clerk,	3,000
4 Associate Justices each,	4,500	Assistant Clerk,	2,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

*Circuit Court of the United States.*

First Judicial Circuit,—Mr. Justice Clifford,  
Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode  
Island.

Circuit Judge, George F. Shipley,                      Salary,              \$6,000

Second Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Hunt.

Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, Northern and Southern  
New York, Eastern New York.

Circuit Judge, Alexander F. Johnson.                      6,000

Third Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Strong.

Districts of New Jersey, Eastern and Western Pennsyl-  
vania, Delaware.

Circuit Judge, William M'Kenna.                      6,000

Fourth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Waite.

Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia. (Eastern  
and Western Districts) North Carolina, Eastern and Western  
South Carolina.                      Circuit Judge, Hugh L. Bond,              6,000

Fifth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Bradley.

Districts of Northern and Southern Georgia, Northern and  
Southern Florida, Northern, Middle and Southern Alabama.  
Mississippi, Northern and Southern Louisiana, Eastern and  
Western Texas.                      Circuit Judge, William B. Woods.              6,000

Sixth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Swayne.

Districts of Ohio, Southern Ohio, Eastern Michigan, Wes-  
tern Michigan, Kentucky, Eastern Middle and Western Tennessee  
Circuit Judge, John Baxter,                      \$6,000

Seventh Judicial Circuit,—Mr. Justice Harlan.

Districts of Indiana, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Eastern  
and Western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judge, Thomas Drummond.                      \$6,000

Eighth Judicial Circuit,—Mr. Justice Miller.

Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Eastern and Western Missouri, Kansas, Eastern and Western Arkansas, Nebraska.

Circuit Judge, John F. Dillon.

Ninth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Justice Field.

Districts of California, Oregon, Nevada.

Circuit Judge, Lorenzo Sawyer.

6,000

In each of the Districts composed of the States and parts of States respectfully, which constitute the nine Judicial Circuits, a United States District Judge is appointed by the President, who holds his office during good behavior. The salary of each District Judge is \$3,500 per year, except the District Judges of the Northern District of Illinois, the Districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, The Northern and Southern Districts of New York the Eastern District of New York, the Southern District of Ohio, the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania; the Judges of which receive \$4,000 per year.

In each of the Districts there is a *District Attorney*, appointed by the President. His compensation is \$200 per year and fees, except as heretofore noted. The *Marshal* of each District receives \$200 per year and fees, for his services. The compensation of the *Clerks* of the Circuit and District Courts, of the Registers in Bankruptcy, and of the United States Commissioners, consists of the Fees of their respective offices, which are prescribed by law.

Assistant District Attorneys are paid a compensation varying from 1,000 to \$5,000. The District Attorney, New York city is paid 6,000. He has two assistants each receiving 5,000. One receiving 3,500, three, each 2,500, one 1,500, and one 1,800.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

##### *Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice,	\$4,500	Dis. Attorney,	Fees.
4 Assistant Justices, each	4,000	Asst. District Attorney,	2,500

##### *United States Territorial Courts.*

In each of the Territories of the United States is a Chief Justice, and two associate Justices receiving salaries each, \$3,000



## CHAPTER IX.

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### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Reference may be had to Title IX of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the general laws governing this department, and prescribing the duties of the Post Master General. Under Title XLVI, these duties are more specifically enumerated together with those of Post Masters and others connected with the Postal service. This title comprises fourteen chapters, treating of the various subjects relating to the service, such as Post Offices and Postmasters; Carriers, Branch Offices, and Receiving-boxes; Mail matter, Postage, Postage stamps, Envelopes, Registered letters, unclaimed Dead and Request-Letters; Contracts for carrying the Mails, Carrying the Mail, Railway Service, Foreign Mail Service, Special Local and Route Agents; The Money Order System, and Accounts and Revenues.

The almost endless details which make up the duties of the Postmaster General, are found in these statutes.

He appoints all Postmasters whose emoluments do not exceed one thousand dollars per annum. Those receiving more than that sum are appointed by the President.

He has the general superintendence of the business of the department, aided by three assistants appointed by the President.

He appoints special agents of the department to examine the different post-offices and investigate complaints against post-masters or contractors who transport the mail.

He makes postal contracts with foreign governments for exchanging and carrying mails to and from each. These are a few of his duties, and when the scope of the postal service is considered, extending as it does to every town, village and hamlet in the States and Territories, as well as to foreign countries, the amazing accuracy and regularity with which it is carried out, all must be convinced that it is regulated by a master mind, aided in countless details by those who with only rare exceptions have been faithful and efficient in their varied subordinate positions.

### ASSISTANT POST-MASTERS GENERAL.

#### *The First Assistant.*

The First Assistant Post-master General is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the Postmaster General, the First Assistant performs his duties, until a successor is appointed and enters upon the discharge of business.

The following are among some of the more prominent duties of the First Assistant Postmaster General:—

Questions relating to the appointment and removal of Post-masters, route and local agents, are in his charge until presented to the Postmaster General.

Matters relating to the establishment and discontinuance of the sites for post-offices, the adoption and change of names for post-offices.

Supplying postmasters with marking stamps and scales for weighing mail matter, with blanks and stationery; supervising the ocean mail, steam-lines, and postal arrangements with foreign countries. This department is called the "Appointment Office."

The Postmaster-General prescribes the duties of the assistants, consequently they may be changed from time to time as in his opinion is best.

*Second Assistant Post-Master-General.*

The duties of this officer are not prescribed by law, but he acts mainly under the direction of the Postmaster General.

Practically he arranges the mail service, and places it under contract; he has charge of all correspondence, prescribes the frequency of trips, the time of departure and arrival on the different routes and the mode of conveyance:

He advertises for proposals for carrying the mail, receives bids, has charge of the execution of contracts and of the service under them. He receives applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of mail messengers. Besides these his duties are numerous and varied. His department is called the "Contract Office."

*Third Assistant Post-Master-General.*

The duties of this officer like those of the first and second assistants, are mostly prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Practically, he manages and supervises the finances of the department, except when the law confers this duty upon the Auditor.

The dead letter office is under his charge. He issues postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage, and has charge of the accounts connected therewith. His department is called the "Finance Office."

*Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department.*

The Chief Clerk has charge of the "Inspection Office," which includes the receiving and examining the register of the arrival and departure of mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and the report of mail failures. He provides for the sending out of mail-bags, and mail locks and keys, and attends generally to whatever is necessary for the faithful performance of all mail contracts.

To his office are reported all violations of law by private expresses; all acts of forging, or illegally using postage stamps, and any other depredations of the mail. The statutes prescribes these among other duties in addition to those of an ordinary clerk.

*GENERAL OFFICE.*

Post-Master General,	\$ 8,000	Chief-clerk to 3d Asst. P.	
Chief Clerk to P. M. Gen.,	2,200	M. Gen.	2,000
1st Asst. to P. M. Gen.	3,500	Supt. Money-order System	3,000
Chief-clerk to 1st Asst. P.		Chief-clerk, " "	2,000
M. Gen.	2,000	Chief of Division of Postal-	
2nd Asst. P. M. Gen.	3,500	Stamps,	2,500
Chief-clerk to 2nd Asst. P.		Supt. Free Delivery,	1,800
M. Gen.,	2,000	Chief of Division Mail Dep-	
3d Asst. P. M. Gen.	3,500	redations,	2,500
Topographer,	2,500		

*Dead Letter Office.*

Stenographer,	\$ 1,800	76 Clerks, each,	\$ 1,200
16 Clerks, each,	1,800	57 " " (women)	900
66 " "	1,600	3 Laborers, (women)	480
54 " "	1,400		

*Topographic Division.*

1 Clerk,	\$ 1,800	5 Clerks,	\$ 1,600
3 Clerks,	1,200	1 " "	1,400
7 " "	900	2 " "	720

*Blank Agent.*

Superintendent,	\$ 1,800	Fireman and Blacksmith,	900
Asst. Supt.	1,600	" and Steamfitter,	900
4 Assistants,	1,200	Fireman,	720
2 " "	900	Supt. Carpenters work,	1,252
9 Messengers from 720 to	900	Asst. " "	1,000
27 Regular Laborers and		Assistant Engineer,	1,000
12 Temporary,	720		

*Clerks in Post Office.*

During the year ending June 30th, 1877, at principal post-offices in the United States, 4818 clerks, men and women, were employed at salaries varying from 50 to \$4,000 per year. Comparatively few were paid less than \$50 per quarter.

*Railway Post-Office Clerks.*

During the year ending June 30th, 1877, there were employed on the different Railway Post Offices 970 clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,000 to 4,000 per year.



*Route Agents.*

During the same year 1068 Route-Agents were employed on the different Railway and Steamboat Routes at salaries varying from 900 to \$1,080 per year.

*Mail Route Messengers.*

During the same year, 250 Mail Route Messengers were employed with salaries varying from 100 to \$800 per year. Their average salaries being about \$700.

*Special Agents.*

General Supt. Postal Railway Service,	\$ 2,500
Supt. " " " "	2,500
10 Assistant Supt. Postal Railway Service,	1,600
46 Special Agents of Mail Depredations,	1,600
6 Special Agents Money Order Service,	1,600
2 Special Agents Free Delivery,	1,600
1 Special Agent Mail Equipment,	1,200

*Local Agents.*

140 Local Agents in the cities and larger towns throughout the U. S. at salaries varying from 150 to \$1,400 probable average \$850.

*LETTER CARRIERS*

Albany N. Y.—9 Carriers 1,000, 9 do. 800, 4 do. 700, 3 do.	\$ 600
Allegheny Pa.—3 Carriers at 1000, 8 from 600 to	800
Atlanta Ga.—3 Carriers at 600 3 carriers at	700
Baltimore Md.—38 Carriers at 1000, 14 carriers 900, 7 do.,	700
Bangor Me.—5 Carriers at	700
Bloomington Ill.—6 Carriers at	700
Boston Mass.—38 Carriers at 1000, 110 carriers, 500 to	900
Beverly N. Y.—34 Carriers at 1000, 110 carriers 700 to	900
Buffalo N. Y.—20 Carriers 1000, 24 carriers 700 to	900
Burlington Iowa,—6 Carriers at	700
Camden N. J.—6 Carriers at	700
Charleston S. C.—8 Carriers at	700
Chicago Ill.—62 Carriers at 1000, 95 carriers 700 to	900
Cincinnati Ohio—35 Carriers at 1000, 36, 700 to	900
Cleveland Ohio,—8 Carriers at 1000, 24 carriers, 700 to	900

Columbus Ohio,—12 Carriers at from	600 to	\$700
Covington Ky.—2 Carriers at 600, 2 carriers,		700
Davenport Iowa,—7 Carriers at		700
Davton Ohio,—12 Carriers at 600 to		800
Des Moines Iowa,—6 Garriers at		700
Detroit Mich.—9 Carriers at 1000, 22 carriers at 700 to		900
Dubuque Iowa,—5 Carriers at		700
Easton Pa.—6 Carriers at		700
Elizabeth N. J.—6 Carriers at		700
Erie Pa.—2 Carriers 1000, 1 do., 900, 1 do., 800, 1, 700, 1 do., 600		
Elmira N. Y.—6 Carriers,	600 to 700	
Evansville Ind.—7 Carriers,	600 to 700	
Fall River, Mass.—7 Carriers,	600 to 700	
Fort Wayne, Ind.—7 Carriers,	600 to 700	
Grand Rapids Mich.—8 Carriers at		700
Harrisburg, Pa.—1 Carrier at \$1,000. 1 Carrier at 800. 1 Car-		
rier at 700. 1 Carrier at 600.		
Hartford, Conn.—11 Carriers, 600 to		\$800
Hoboken, N. J.—4 Carriers,		700
Indianapolis, Ind.—28 Carriers,	600 to 800	
Jersey City, N. J.—3 Carriers, 1,000. 11 carriers,	700 to 800	
Kansas City, Mo.—11 Carriers,	600 to 800	
La Fayette, Ind.—5 Carriers,	600 to 700	
Lancaster, Pa.—5 Carriers, at		800
Laurence, Mass.—4 Carriers at 1000. 4 do. at	600 to 700	
Leavenworth, Kas.—5 Carriers at		600
Louisville, Ky.—16 Carriers at 1,000. 13 do. at	700 to 900	
Lynne, Mass.—3 Carriers at 1,000. 4 do. at		800
Manchester, N. H.—4 Carriers at 1,000. 3 do. at		800
Memphis, Tenn.—13 Carriers, 600 to		800.
Milwaukee, Wis.—13 Carriers at 1,000. 13 do., at	700 to 900	
Minneapolis, Minn.—9 Carriers at		700
Mobile, Ala.—3 Carriers at		600
Nashville, Tenn.—5 Carriers at 1,000. 6 do. at	600 to 800	
Newark, N. J.—16 Carriers at 1,000. 8 do. at	700 to 800	
New Bedford, Mass.—2 Carriers at 1,000. 4 do. at		800
New Orleans, La.—38 carriers at 900. 19 do. at		700

New York, N. Y.—188 Carriers at 100.	244 do., average,	\$750
Norfolk, Va.—6 Carriers at		700
Omaha, Neb.—6 Carriers at		700
Patterson, N. J.—7 Carrier at		700
Peoria, Ill.—8 Carriers at		700
Pittsburg, Pa.—5 Carriers, at		700
Portland, Me.—5. Carriers at 1,000.	5 do. at	800
Petersburg, Va.—5 Carriers at		700
Philadelphia, Pa.—121 Carriers at 1,000.	107 do., average,	700
Pottsville, Pa,—4 Carriers at		700
Poughkeepsie, N. Y,—6 Carriers at		700
Providence, R. I.—21 Carriers, average pay,		800
Quincy, Ill.—7 Carriers, average,		800
Reading, Pa.—3 Carriers at 1,000.	6 do., average,	700
Richmond, Va.—16 Carriers, average,		700
Rochester, N. Y.—7 Carriers at 1,000.	16 do., average	700
St Joseph, Missouri.—7 Carriers, average		750
St. Louis, Mo.—44 Carriers at 1,000.	61 do., average	850
St Paul, Min.—10 Carriers at		700
Salem, Mass.—3 Carriers at 1,000.	3 do., at	800
San Francisco, Cal.—26 Carriers at		1,000
Savannah, Ga.—6 Carriers at		700
Springfield, Ill.—5 Carriers at		700
Springfield, Mass.—8 Carriers at		700
Syracuse, N. Y.—5 Carriers at 1,000.	12 do., average,	700
Toledo, O —4 Carriers at 1,000.	11 do., average	700
Trenton, N. J.—1 Carrier at 1,000.	6 do., average	750
Troy, N. Y.—4 Carriers 2t 1,000.	11 do., average	700
Utica, N. Y.—5 Carriers at 1,000.	8 do., average	700
Washington, D. C.—18 Carriers at 1,000.	19 do., average	800
Wheeling, W. Va.—6 Carriers at		700
Wilmington, Del.—3 Carriers at 1000.—	6 do., average	750
Worcester, Mass.—3 Carriers at 1,000.	8 do., average	750

*Mail Contractors.*

The mail routes extending throughout the different States and Territories, are defined and established by law, and each route is numbered in order of priority in date of establishment.

At this time the number reaches to 40,125. At stated times the Postmaster General advertises for bids for carrying the mail over the routes designated in the advertisement. These bids are made by parties desiring to contract for the service required, and are forwarded, sealed up, to the General Post Office. The contract is entered into with the lowest responsible bidder. The amounts of money annually paid to mail contractors, are immense, varying from a few hundred dollars, to as much as \$317,072, which is paid annually to the Union Pacific Railroad Co., on Route No. 34,001. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on Route No. 8,001, receives \$235,953. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co., Route No. 1,241, receives \$317,072. New York Central & H. River R. R. Co., Route No. 1,217, receives \$281,371. The contractors on many routes receive over \$50,000. The foregoing sums were paid during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.

#### *Special Mail Service.*

In each of the States and Territories there are paid considerable sums of money annually for "Special Services." During the year ending June 30, 1897, not less than two thousand persons were paid by the Government for special mail services; the sums of money so paid varying from the small sum of \$1 to as much as \$600, making an average of about \$50 to each of the two thousand persons, amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000.

#### *Mail Messengers.*

Alabama, number of messengers employed	48,	average pay,	\$150
Arkansas, " " "	27,	" "	160
California, " " "	54,	" "	330
Colorado, " " "	13,	" "	325
Connecticut, " " "	135,	" "	435
Dakota Territory, " " "	4,	" "	100
District of Columbia, " " "	1,	" "	100
Delaware, " " "	19,	" "	200
Florida, " " "	11,	" "	111
Georgia, " " "	33,	" "	150
Illinois, " " "	308,	" "	300



Indiana,	"	"	200,	"	"	\$270
Indian Territory,	"	"	2,	"	"	640
Iowa,	"	"	188,	"	"	400
Kansas,	"	"	81,	"	"	460
Louisiana,	"	"	16,	"	"	200
Maine,	"	"	112,	"	"	285
Maryland,	"	"	62,	"	"	185
Massachusetts,	"	"	188,	"	"	200
Michigan,	"	"	192,	"	"	275
Minnesota,	"	"	84,	"	"	220
Mississippi,	"	"	33,	"	"	240
Missouri,	"	"	127,	"	"	500
Nebraska,	"	"	27,	"	"	800
Nevada,	"	"	2,	"	"	135
New Hampshire,	"	"	87,	"	"	210
New Jersey,	"	"	139,	"	"	600
New York,	"	"	700,	"	"	375
North Carolina,	"	"	38,	"	"	176
Ohio,	"	"	330,	"	"	200
Oregon,	"	"	9,	"	"	150
Pennsylvania,	"	"	405,	"	"	300
Rhode Island,	"	"	15,	"	"	190
South Carolina,	"	"	25,	"	"	150
Tennessee,	"	"	55,	"	"	200
Texas,	"	"	34,	"	"	279
Utah Territory,	"	"	15,	"	"	125
Vermont,	"	"	92,	"	"	100
Virginia,	"	"	82,	"	"	200
Washington Territory,	"	"	5,	"	"	200
West Virginia,	"	"	36,	"	"	100
Wisconsin,	"	"	210,	"	"	170

*Number of Post Offices in the different States and Territories.*

Frequent changes occur in establishing new post offices and discontinuing old ones. The compensation paid to Post Masters at given points, varies from time to time, as the business of the office increases or diminishes—the following is only an approximation to accuracy.

Alabama has 821 post offices, the highest compensation paid her postmasters is \$4,000, at Mobile.

Alaska Territory has 2, highest compensation \$104, at Sitka.

Arizona Territory has 39, highest compensation paid \$1,000, at Uma.

Arkansas has 744, highest compensation paid \$3,000, at Little Rock.

California has 800, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at San Francisco.

Colorado has 214, highest compensation paid \$3,782, Denver.

Connecticut has 470, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Bridgeport, Norwich, Hartford.

Dakota Territory has 146, highest compensation paid \$2,500, at Yankton.

Delaware has 107, highest compensation paid \$2,500, Wilmington.

District of Columbia has 6, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Washington.

Florida has 208, highest compensation paid \$2,600, at Key West.

Georgia has 789, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Savannah and Augusta.

Idaho Territory has 81, highest compensation paid \$2,300, at Boisee City.

Illinois has 2,050, highest compensation paid \$4,000, Aurora, Bloomington, Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, and Springfield.

Indiana has 1,656, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, La Fayette, Terra Haute.

Iowa has 1433, highest compensation paid \$4,000, Burlington, Des Moines, Davenport, and Dubuque.

Kansas has 1,222, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Lawrence, Leavenworth and Topeka.

Kentucky has 1123, highest compensation paid \$4,000, Lexington and Louisville.

Louisiana has 365, highest compensation paid \$3,439, at New Orleans.

Maine has 929, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Bangor, and Portland.

Maryland has 659, highest compensation paid \$4,000, Baltimore.

Massachusetts has 751, highest compensation paid \$4,000 at Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Springfield, Worcester.

Michigan has 1313, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at East Saginaw and Grand Rapids.

Minnesota has 880, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mississippi has 557, highest compensation paid \$3,400, at Natchez.

Missouri has 1816, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Kansas City, St. Louis, Helena and Hannibal.

Nebraska has 550, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Omaha.

Nevada has 106, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Virginia City.

New Hampshire has 463, highest compensation paid \$3,400, at Nashua.

New Jersey has 693, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Elizabeth, Newark and Trenton.

New Mexico Territory has 91, highest compensation paid \$2,400, at Santa Fe.

New York has 3,057, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira. New York City pays \$6,000, Oswego, Syracuse, Troy and Utica 4,000.

North Carolina has 1,145, highest compensation paid \$3,300, at Wilmington.

Ohio has 2,338, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Sandusky, Springfield, Toledo.

Oregon has 263, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Portland.

Pennsylvania has 3,367, highest compensation paid \$4,000, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Titusville, Wilksbarre and Williamsport.

Rhode Island has 115, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Pawtucket and Providence.

South Carolina has 451, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Charleston.

Tennessee has 1,151, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Memphis and Nashville.

Texas has 957, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Austin and San Antonio.

Utah Territory has 175, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Salt Lake City.

Vermont has 523, highest compensation paid \$3,000, at Brattleborough and Rutland.

Virginia has 1,568, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

Washington Territory has 160, highest compensation paid \$2,100, at Walla Wella.

West Virginia has 804, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Wheeling.

Wisconsin has 1,354, highest compensation paid \$4,000, at Fond du Lac, Magnolia, Milwaukee and Osh Kosh.

Wyoming Territory has 46, highest compensation paid \$2,700, at Cheyenne City.



## CHAPTER X,

### *THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.*

The following provisions relating to the Department of War are to be found in the Revised Statutes of the United States:--

#### *Establishment of the Department of War.*

SEC. 214. There shall be at the seat of Government, an Executive Department, to be known as the Department of War, and a Secretary of War who shall be the head thereof.

SEC. 215. Provides for the number, and salaries of subordinate officers, such as chief clerks and other clerks, superintendent of buildings occupied by the Adjutant General Quartermaster, Paymaster General and others connected with the war department.

SEC. 216. Provides for the management of military affairs.

SEC. 217. For the custody of records and property.

SEC. 218. For collecting flags, &c.

SEC. 219. For the purchase and transportation of supplies.

SEC. 220. For the transportation of troops, &c.

SEC. 221. For meteorological observations. Storm signals.

SEC. 222. For signal stations, reports, &c.

SEC. 223. For telegraph lines connecting signal stations,

SEC. 225. For power to administer oaths.

SEC. 226. For the seeing of surplus charts.

SEC. 227. For the selling of surplus maps, and the publications of Signal Service.

SEC. 228. For reporting of unexpended ballances to Congress.

SEC. 229. For annual Statement of contracts and purchases.

SEC. 230. For report of bids for works.

SEC. 231. For report of examinations, of river and harbor improvements.

SEC. 232. For requiring the Secretary of War to furnish abstracts of returns of the Adjutants-General of the several States.

*Officers' Compensation.*

Secretary, of War,	\$ 8,000	6 Clerks.	\$1,400
Chief Clerk,	2,500	15 Clerks,	1,200
Disbursing Clerk,	2,000	10 Messengers,	840
7 Clerks, each	1,800	9 Laborers,	720
6 Clerks,	1,600	7 Watchmen,	720

*Archive Branch.*

Clerk,	1,600	3 Clerks each,	\$1,200
Clerk,	1,400		

*War Department Building.*

Superintendent,	250	4 Watchmen,	\$720
Engineer,	1,400	2 Laborers,	720

*Adjutant-General's Office.*

Chief Clerk	2,000	25 Clerks, each	\$1,400
9 Clerks, each,	1,800	100 Clerks, each	1,200
15 Clerks,	1,600	10 Messengers,	840

*Temporary Clerks.*

3, at	1,800	20 at	1,400
6, "	1,600	53 "	1,200

*Quartermaster-General's Office.*

Clerkships in this office open to Women.

Chief Clerk	\$2,000	8 Clerks each	\$1,800
10 Clerks each	1,600	24 Clerks each	1,400
40 do do	1,200		

*Temporary Clerks.*

6 Clerks	1,400	10 Clerks	1,200
Draughtsman	1,800	Engineer	1,200
Fireman	720	Messenger	840
2 Ass't Messengers each	720	8 Laborers each	720
5 Watchmen each	720	18 Copyists each	900

*Temporary Copyists.*

10, each	900
Messenger, woman, per month,	30

*Quarter-Master's Department at Large.*

Clerks, Agents, Wagon and Forage Masters, Superintendents and Masters of Transportation, and numerous others.

The number of these employes is increased and diminished as circumstances require. In 1877 the number of clerks employed was 208 at a compensation varying from \$60 to \$200 per month.

75 Agents,	compensation from \$50 to 150 per month.
29 Wagon and Forage masters	“ do 50 to 100 per month.
9 Superintendents,	do do 50 to 200 per month.
6 Masters of Transportation	do do 75 to 150 per month.

The places of employment, (under Colonels, Quartermasters, Assistant and Deputy Quartermasters,) were San Francisco, New York City, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Louisville, Ky, Leavenworth, Kas., Washington, D. C., Omaha, Buffalo, New Orleans, Portland, Oregon; Cheyenne, Saint Paul, Vancouver, Charleston, S. C., Fort Monroe, Baltimore, Boston, Fort Adams, St. Louis, Yuma, Arizona; Santa Fe, Fort Dodge, Fort Union, Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Dennison, Texas; and various other points.

*Pay Master General's Office.*

Chief Clerk	\$2,000	7 Clerks each	\$1,800
8 Clerks each	1,600	17 Clerks each	1,400
16 Clerks each	1,200	Messenger each	840
4 Watchmen each	720	5 Laborers each	720

*Building Occupied by Paymaster General.*

Superintendent	250	5 Watchmen each	720
2 Laborers		each	720

*Paymaster's Clerks.*

51 Clerks	each 1,200
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*Subsistence Department.*

Chief Clerk each	\$2,000	2 Clerks each	1,800
4 Clerks do	1,600	5 do do	1,400
12 do do	1,200	Messenger do	840
3 Laborers do	720	2 Watchmen, each	720

*Department at Large.*

Clerks, Storekeepers, Coopers, Laborers, &c.

The number of these employes varies as circumstances require. At the places above mentioned and at other places, there were employed in 1877, under Quartermasters and other army officers.

58 Clerks, with salaries from 35 to 150 dollars per month. 100 mechanics, Laborers, Storekeepers and others, with salaries varying from 30 to 150 to month.

*Surgeon General's Office.*

Chief Clerk	\$2,000	8 Clerks	\$1,800
6 Clerks	1,600	9 do	1,400
120 Clerks	1,200	Anatomist	1,600
Engineer	1,400	Messenger	840
5 Watchmen	720	17 Laborers	720
Sup't of Building	200		

Medical Surveyor's and Medical Director's Clerks and Messengers: Two in New York at \$1,800 per year, one at 1,400, one at 1,200 and one at 900. In St. Louis, one at 1,800, one at 1,500, two at 1,400, one at 1,200, one at 600. At San Francisco, one at 1,800, 1,500 and 1,250 respectively.

*Acting Assistant Surgeons.*

Employed at different Forts, Camps, Arsenals, Military Stations, Barracks, &c., throughout the United States and Territories, numbering about 100 with monthly pay varying from \$25 to 135, averaging about 120 per month each.

*Office of the Chief of Engineers.*

Chief Clerk	\$2,000	5 Clerks	\$1,800
4 Clerks	1,600	4 do	1,400
4 do	1,200	Messenger	840
3 Laborers	720		



*Ordnance Department.\**

Chief of Ordnance,		Pay of rank in army.	
Assistant.		do do do.	
Chief Clerk	\$2,000	2 Clerks	\$1,800
3 Clerks	1,600	3 do	1,400
8 do	1,200		

*Department at Large.*

(National Army, Springfield, Mass.)

Commanding Officer	———	3 Assistants	———
Storekeeper	———		

Besides these there are 340 employes, such as Inspectors, Draughtsmen, Master Machinists, Foremen, Watchmen and Laborers, part of whom are paid by the year from \$800 to 1,600, some by the day from 1.60 to 5.00, and some are paid by piece-work.

*Rock Island Arsenal,*

(Rock Island, Ill.)

Besides the Commanding officer five Assistants and Storekeeper, there are 350 employes at a compensation of from 60 cts. to 6 00 per day.

*Allegheny Arsenal.*

(Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Commanding officer.		2 Ass'ts at	\$4 per day.
1 Ass't at	\$3 per day.	2 do at	1.75 per day.
1 do at	1.65 per day,		

*Augusta Arsenal.*

(Augusta, Ga.)

Commanding officer.

5 Assistants at an average pay of \$3.50 per day.

*Benicia Arsenal.*

(Benicia, Cal.)

Commanding officer and two Assistants, 48 employes, clerks, mechanics, foremen, firemen and laborers, at from \$1 to 6 per day.

*Fort Monroe Arsenal.*

(Old Point, Comfort, Va.)

Commanding officer, two Assistants and Storekeeper, 21 employes at from \$1.50 to 3.50 per day,

*Fort Union Arsenal.*

(New Mexico.)

Commanding officer, four employes from \$1 to 4.27 per day.

*Frankfort Arsenal.*

(Philadelphia, Pa.)

Commanding officer, three Assistant, 93 employes wages from \$1 to 5 per day.

*Indianapolis Arsenal.*

(Indianapolis, Ind.)

Commanding office, 2 employes at \$4 per day.

*Kennebec Arsenal.*

(Kennebec, Maine.)

Commanding officer, 3 employes at \$1 and 2 per day.

*New York Arsenal and Agency.*

(New York, N. Y.)

Commanding officer and Assistant, 80 employes at \$1.50 to 5.50 per day.

*Pikesville Arsenal, Md.*

Commanding officer, Clerk \$1.50, Mechanic 2 and Watchman 1.50 per day.

*St. Louis Arsenal.*

(Jefferson Barracks, Mo.)

Commanding officer, Storekeeper, 21 employes \$1.50 to 5 per day.

*San Antonio Arsenal.*

(San Antonio, Tex.)

Commanding officer, 21 employes \$1.50 to 5 per day.

*Vancouver Arsenal.*

(Vancouver, Wash. Ter.)

Commanding officer, Clerk at \$3 per day.

*Washington Arsenal, D. C.*

Commanding officer, Assistant, Storekeeper, 13 employes 50 cents to 2.50 per day.

*Waterville Arsenal.*

(West Troy, N. Y.)

Commanding officer, three Assistants, two Storekeepers, 130 employes paid by piece work and at from 50 cents to 4 per day.

*Watertown Arsenal, Mass.*

Commanding officer, four Assistants, 31 employes at \$1.60 to 4 der day.

*Signal Service.*

Chief Signal Office,	Washington,	Pay of Col. U. S. Army.	
5 Assistants,	do	Pay of rank of Army,	
2 Civilian Assistants,	do	per month,	375
Temporarily employed,	do	do	292
2 Clerks,	do	per year,	1,800
2 Electricians,	do	per month,	150
Temporarily employed,	do	do	115
12 Laborers ond messengers,	wages from 10 to 35	per month	
and 1 ration.			

*Bureau of Military Justice.*

Judge Advocate General,	Washington,	Pay of rank in Army.	
2 Judge Advocates,	do	do do do	
Chief Clerk,	do		2,000
1 Clerk,	do		1,800
1 Clerk,	do		1,600
2 Clerks,	do	each	1,400
4 Clerks,	do	each	1,200

*Inspector General's Office.*

Chief Clerk,	1,800	Messenger,	840
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*Public Buildings Grounds and Works.*

Superintendent,	\$ 2,000	Furnace-keeper,	Library	
Clerk	1,400	of Congress,		864
Messenger,	840	4 Laborers at Capitol		720
2 Policemen at President's		Public Gardner		1,440
House, each	1,320	Landscape Gardener		1,800
2 Doorkeepers President's		Foreman		1,522
House each	1,200	3 Laborers each		1,008
Watchman	900	12 "		864
Night Usher	1,200	4 "		726
Furnace-keeper	860	3 "		600

Laborer	720	5	420
Furnace-keeper under Old	7	Watchmen	720
Hall of House of Rep-	5	420	540
resentatives,	864	3 Bridge-keepers	720

*Washington Aqueduct.*

Chief Engineer	Pay of rank in army.
Assistant Engineer,	\$2,500

*Superintendent's of National Cemeteries.*

Superintendents employed at Arlington, Va. Andersonville Ga. Beaufort S. C., Chattanooga Tenn., Chalmette La., Camp Nelson Ky., Corinth Miss., Fredericksburg Va., Jefferson Barrack Mo., Little Rock Ark., Mobile Al., Memphis Tenn., Mound City, Murfreesborough Tenn., Marietta Ga., Natchez Miss., Nashville Tenn., Pittsburg Landing Tenn. Poplar Grove Va.; Port Hadson La., Richmond Va., Soldiers Home D. C., Sailsburg N. C., Vicksburg Miss., each receive \$900

Superintendents employed at Alexandria Va., Alexandria La., Baton Rouge La., Brownsville Tex., City Point Va., Knoxville Tenn., Mills Springs Ky., New Berne N. C., Philadelphia Pa., Raleigh N. C., Winchester Va., Wilmington N. C., Yonkton Va., each receive \$840

Superintendents employed at Culpepper, Va., Cola Harbor, Fort Leavenworth Kas; Fort Donelson Ten. Lebanon Ky., Springfield Mo., receive each \$780.

Superintendents employed at Annapolis Md., Beverly N. J., Battle Ground D. C., Camp Butler Ill., Cypress Hill N., Y! Cave Hill Ky., Danville Va., Fayetteville Ark., Fort Harrison Va., Fort Scott Kas., Fort Gibson Ind., Fort M'Pherson Neb., Gledale Va., Grafton W. Va., Jefferson City Mo., Keokuk Iowa, London Park Md., New Albany Ind., San Antonio Tex.; Seven Pines Va., Staunton Va., Sante Fe N. Mex., each receive \$720

*UNITED STATES ARMY.**General Officers.*

General of the Army of the United States,	\$13,500
Lieutenant General,	11,000
4 Major Generals,	7,500
6 Brigadier Generals,	5,500



*Adjutant Generals Department.*

Adjutant General, Brigadier General, Assistant Adjutant Generals, Two Colonels, Four Lieutenant Colonels, Ten Majors,

*Inspector Generals Department.*

Five Colonels; Assistant Inspector Generals; Two Lieutenant Colonels, Major.

*Bureau of Military Justice.*

Judge Advocate General, Brigadier General, Assistant Judge-Advocate General, Colonel, Judge Advocates, acting under the direction of the Judge Advocate General, 8 Majors.

Chief Signal Officer of the Army.—Colonel.

*Quartermasters Department.*

Quartermaster General, Brigadier General, Assistant Quartermaster General, 5 Colonels.

DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.—8 Lieutenant Colonels.

QUARTERMASTERS.—14 Majors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.—30 Captains.

MILITARY STORE-KEEPER.—9 Captains.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Commissary-General of Subsistence, Brigadier General.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERALS OF SUBSISTENCE.—2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenants.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.—8 Majors, 12 Captains.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon General, Brigadier General.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL.—Colonel.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR.—Colonel.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYORS.—2 Lieutenant Colonels.

SURGEONS.—50 with the rank of Major.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS— (After 3 years service with the rank of Captain.) 93 Captains; 40 First Lieutenants (under S. 4 act June 3d, 1874.

MEDICAL STORE-KEEPERS.—4 Captains.

*Pay Department.*

Pay-master General, Brigadier General.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER GENERAL.--2 Colonels.

DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERAL.--Lieutenant Colonel:

PAYMASTERS.--50 with the rank of Major.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Chief of Engineers, Brigadier General, 6 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 24 Majors, 30 Captains, 26 First Lieutenants, 9 Second Lieutenants.

*Ordnance Department.*

Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier General, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 10 Majors, 21 Captains, 16 First Lieutenants.

ORDNANCE STOREKEEPERS.--11 with the rank of Captain.

POST CHAPLAINS.—24 with the rank of Captain, not mounted.

*PAY OF THE ARMY.**Of Officers in Actual Service.*

Grade.	Yearly Pay.	MONTHLY PAY.				
		Prior to 5 Y'rs serv	5 Years' Service.	10 Years' Service.	15 Years' Service.	20 Years' Service.
General.....	\$ 18500 00	\$ 1125 00	10 per ct.	20 per ct	30 per ct.	40 per ct.
L't. General.....	11000 00	916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major General.....	7500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier General.	5500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	3500 00	291 67	\$ 320 83	\$ 350 00	\$ 375 00	\$ 375 00
L't. Col.....	3000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33
Major.....	2500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67
Captain, mounted..	2000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33
“ not mounted	1800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00
Regimental Adj't...	1800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	196 00	210 00
Reg'l Q'rtermaster	1800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	165 00	210 00
1st L't. mounted.....	1600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67
“ not mounted	1500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
2d L't. mounted.....	1500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
“ not mounted	1400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33
Chaplain.....	1500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00

The Colonel and officers below that grade, as will be seen in the above table, are entitled to receive ten per cent. addition to their monthly pay after five years service, and 20 per cent, additional after ten years service, and 30 per cent additional after fifteen years service, and 40 per cent additional after twenty years service; except that the maximum pay of a Colonel is by

law \$4,500 per annum, hence less than full 40 per cent can accrue. And the maximum pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel is by law \$4,000 hence less than full 40 per cent can accrue.

An aid-de-camp to a Major-General is allowed \$200 per year in addition to the pay of his rank.

An aid-de-camp to a Brigadier-General is allowed \$150 per year in addition to the pay of his rank.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence is allowed 100 per year in addition to the pay of his rank.

Assistant Surgeons are entitled to the pay of Captain after five years service.

Retired officers receive 75 per cent of pay, (salary and increase) of their rank, but no increase accrues for time subsequent to retirement.

A retired Chaplain receives three fourths of the pay (salary and increase) of his rank, being that of Captain not mounted.

Professors of the Military Academy are entitled to the same privileges as regards retirement from action as officers of the army.

*Pay of Officers and Cadets at the Military Academy,*

GRADE.	GRADE OR ASSIMILATED PAY.	
Superintendent receives pay of	Colonel,	\$ 3,500
Commandant of Cadets,	Lt. Colonel,	3,000
Adjutant,	Regimental Adjutant,	1,800
Quartermaster,	Mounted pay of his grade in army.	
Treasurer,	Pay of his grade in army.	
Surgeon,	Pay of his grade in army. {	2,500
Assistant Surgeon,	" " " {	1,600
		(or 2,000)
Professor of more than 10 years,		
At Academy,	Pay of Colonel	3,500
Professor of less than 10 years,	Pay of Lt. Colonel,	3,000
Assistant Professor,	Captain mounted,	2,000
Acting Assistant Professor,	Pay of grade in army.	
Instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering,	Pay of Major,	2,500
Service Master,		1,500
Cadet,	per annum,	540

Officers of the army are allowed second rations, servants, full forage for horses when mounted, and for which they commute and receive ready money, whereby their actual compensation is much "greater than what is shown in the pay table. The government also supplies officers of the army and navy with surgeons, medicines and attendance when sick. It is almost impossible for civilians either to understand the system of compensating these officers, or to ascertain precisely what pay they do receive.

*Cavalry.*

No. of Regiment.	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Chaplain.
First R'gt.	1	1	3	12	13	14	
Second	1	1	3	12	14	12	
Third	1	1	3	12	14	12	
Fourth	1	1	3	12	14	12	
Fifth	1	1	3	12	14	11	
Sixth	1	1	3	12	14	12	
Seventh	1	1	3	12	14	10	
Eighth	1	1	3	12	14	12	
Ninth	1	1	3	12	14	10	1
Tenth	1	1	3	12	14	7	1

*Artillery.*

First Rg't.	1	1	3	12	26	12
Second	1	1	3	12	26	11
Third	1	1	3	12	25	10
Fourth	1	1	3	12	26	10
Fifth	1	1	3	12	26	12

*Infantry.*

First Rg't.	1	1	1	10	12	9
Second	1	1	1	10	12	9
Third	1	1	1	10	12	9
Fourth	1	1	1	10	12	9
Fifth	1	1	1	10	11	9
Sixth	1	1	1	10	12	8
Seventh	1	1	1	10	12	9
Eighth	1	1	1	10	11	9
Ninth	1	1	1	10	12	10
Tenth	1	1	1	10	12	9



Eleventh	1	1	1	10	12	9	
Twelfth	1	1	1	10	11	11	
Thirteenth	1	1	1	10	12	9	
Fourteenth	1	1	1	10	12	10	
Fifteenth	1	1	1	10	12	8	
Sixteenth	1	1	1	10	12	9	
Seventeenth	1	1	1	10	12	8	
Nineteenth	1	1	1	10	12	10	
Twentieth	1	1	1	10	12	8	
Twenty-first	1	1	1	10	12	10	
Twenty-sec'd	1	1	1	10	12	10	
Twenty-third	1	1	1	10	12	9	
Twenty-fourth	1	1	1	10	12	9	
Twenty-fifth	1	1	1	10	12	6	1

*Pay of Retired Officers.*

Retired Officers serving as Professors at Colleges, receive no Additional Compensation.

Grade.	Yearly Pay.	MONTHLY PAY.				
		Prior to 5 Yrs. ser.	5 Years' Service.	10 Years' Service.	15 Years' Service.	20 Years' Service.
General .....						
L't. General .....						
Major General .....	\$ 5625 00	\$ 468 75				
Brig. General .....	4125 00	343 75				
Colonel .....	2625 00	218 75	\$ 240 62	\$ 262 50	\$ 281 25	\$ 281 25
L't. Colonel .....	2250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	213 75	250 00
Major .....	1875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Cap. Mounted .....	1500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Cap. not mounted	1350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
Reg'l Adjutant .....						
Reg'l Q'rmaster .....						
1st L't. mounted .....	1200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
“ not mounted .....	1125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
2d L't. mounted .....	1125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
“ not mounted .....	1050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain .....	1350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

## CHAPTER XI.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Title XV of the Revised Statutes of the United States treats of the Navy of the United States, its organization; the general provisions relating to officers. Retired officers of the Navy, of precedence, promotion and advancement, the Naval Academy, vessels and Navy yards, General provisions relating to the navy, pay, emoluments, allowances; the Marine Corps and of the government of the Navy.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary,	\$8,000	2 Clerks.	\$1,400
Chief Clerk,	2,500	3 Clerks,	1,200
1 Clerk,	2,000	2 Messengers,	840
4 Clerks,	1,800	2 Laborers.	720
4 Clerks,	1,600		

#### BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Civil Engineer,	3,000	2 Clerks,	\$1,600
Draughtsman,	1,800	1 Clerk,	1,400
Chief Clerk,	1,800	1 Clerk,	1,200
1 Clerk,	1,800	Messengers, Laborers &c.	—

#### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENTS AND RECRUITING.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	2 Clerks,	1,400
1 Clerk,	1,800	2 Clerks,	1,200
1 Clerk,	1,600	Messenger's Laborers' &c.,	—

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	Clerk,	1,400
Clerk,	1,600	Messengers' Laborers' &c.,	—

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	3 Clerks, two]	at 1,400, one
Draughtsman,	1,800	at	\$1,600
Messenger and Laborer	—		

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	Messenger 840, Laborer	720
Clerk,	1,600		

## BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	Clerk,	1,400
Draughtsman,	1,800	Messenger Laborer,	—
Assistant Draughtsman,	1,200		

## BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	2 Clerks,	\$1,400
1 Clerk,	1,800	3 Clerks,	1,200
2 Clerks,	1,600	Messenger and Laborer,	—

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Chief Clerk,	1,800	2 Clerks,	\$1,600
Draughtsman,	1,800	2 Clerks,	1,400
Clerk,	1,800	Messenger and Laborer,	—

## NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Superintendent	250	5 Watchmen, 2 Laborers,	720
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## NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

1 Rear Admiral,	Navy Pay	Instrument maker per	
2 Lieutenants,	" "	month,	\$166 $\frac{2}{3}$
8 Professors of Mathematics		Keeper of grounds, per	
	Navy Pay	month,	90
3 Assistant Observers,	1,500	3 Watchmen per month,	60
Clerk,	1,800	1 Messenger, 1 Porter,	53

## HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Person in charge of Draughting,		per month	\$ 191.66
Clerk,	per month 120.00	2 Plate printers	" 104.00
Draughtsman,	" " 120.00	2 Engravers,	" 104
2 " " " 133.33		Asst. Astronomer,	" 150
2 " " " 108.33		3 Copyists,	" " 75
2 " " " 80.00			

## NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

Superintendent	Navy Pay	1 Computer,	\$1,500
3 Computers,	1,200	Clerk and Computer,	1,400
Copyist, per month,	100	Cop'st. and Comp., per year	500
Laborer and Mess. per month	50		

## PAY TABLE.

Grade.	At Sea,	On Shore duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral,	\$ 13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice Admiral,	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear Admiral,	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant Commander, first 4 } years after date of commission, }	2,800	2,400	2,000
After 4 years from date of commission	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenants, first 4 years after } date of commission, }	2,400	2,000	1,600
After 5 years from date of com.,	2,600	2,200	1,800
Masters, first 5 years after date } of commission, }	1,800	1,500	1,200
After 5 years from date of com.,	2,000	1,700	1,400
Midshipmen,	1,000	800	600
Cadet Midshipmen,	500	500	500
Mates	900	800	500
Medical and pay directions, and } medical and pay inspection and } chief engineers of same rank, }	4,400		
Fleet surgeon, fleet pay-masters, } and fleet engineers, }	4,400		
Surgeon, pay-master and chief-eng'r.	2,800	2,400	2,000
First 5 years after date of com.,	3,200	2,800	2,400
2nd " " " " "	3,500	3,200	2,600
3d " " " " "	3,700	3,000	2,800
After 20 " " " " "	4,200	4,000	3,000
Past assistant surgeon, p. a. pay- } master, p. a. engineer, first 5 } years after date of appointment, }	2,000	1,800	1,500



## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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After 5 years from date of ap'tment,	2,200	2,000	1,700
Asst. surgeon, asst. pay-master, } ast. engineer, first 5 years after } date of appointment,	1,700	1,400	1,000
After 5 years from date of ap'tment,	1,900	1,600	1,200
Naval Constructors, first 5 years } after date of appointment,		3,200	2,200
2nd 5 years after date of appointment,		3,400	2,500
3rd " " " "		3,700	2,700
4th " " " "		4,000	3,000
After 20 years from date of appointment,		4,200	3,200
Asst. Naval Constructors, first 4 } years after date of appointment,		2,000	1,500
2nd 4 years from date of appointment,		2,600	1,700
After 8 years " " "		2,600	1,900
Chaplains, first 5 years after } date of commission,	2,500	2,000	1,600
After 5 years from date of com.,	2,800	2,300	1,904
Professors of Mathematics and } Civil Engineers,			

## PAY TABLE.

At Sea. On Shore On leave  
duty. or waiting  
orders.

First 5 years after date of appointment,	\$2,300,	\$2,400,	\$1,500
Second 5 " " " " "	2,700,	2,700,	1,800
Third 5 " " " " "	3,000,	3,000,	2,100
After 20 years from date of appointment,	3,500,	3,500,	2,600

## BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, SAIL MAKERS.

First 3 years after date of appointment,	1,200,	900,	700
Second 3 " " " " "	1,300,	1,000,	800
Third 3 " " " " "	1,400,	1,300,	900
Fourth 3 " " " " "	1,600,	1,500,	1,000
After 12 years from date of appointment,	1,800,	1,600,	1,200

## SECRETARIES.

To Admiral and Vice-Admiral,	\$2,500
To Commander of Squadrons,	2,000
To Naval Academy,	1,800

## CLERKS.

To Commanders of Squadrons and of Vessels,	750
1st clerk to Commandant's of Navy Yards,	1,500
2 clerks to                   "                   "                   "                   "	1,200
To Com., Navy Yard, Mare Island,	1,800
"           of Naval Stations,	1,500

## CLERKS OF PAYMASTERS.

At Navy Yard, Mare Island,	1,800
"           "           Boston and New York,	1,600
"           "           Philadelphia and Washington,	1,600
"           Kittery, Norfolk and Pensacola,	1,400
"           Yards at other stations,	1,300
" Receiving ships,	1,800
On vessels of second rate,	1,100
On vessels of third rate,	1,000
To Inspectors in charge of provisions at Navy Yards, Bos-	
ton, New York and Philadelphia,	1,600
At other Inspectors,	1,300
Yeomen,	—
Apothecaries,	1,000

## PAY TABLE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Brigadier Gen'l Com.	\$5,000	Colonel,	\$3,500
Lieut. Colonel,	3,000	Major, (staff and line,)	2,500
Capt. and Ass'ts Quarter-		Chaplain,	1,800
master,	2,000	1st Lieut and aide-de-camp	1,750
1st Lieut. and aid-de-camp	1,500	2d           "           "           "	1,400

All officers below the rank of Brigadier General are entitled to ten per centum in addition to the current yearly pay as above given for each and every period of 5 years service, provided the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of their current yearly pay; and provided further that the pay of a Colonel shall not exceed \$4,500 per annum, and that of a Lieutenant 4,000. Officers on the retired list are entitled to 75 per cent. of pay (salary and increase) of their rank, but no increase accrues for the time subsequent to date of retirement.

## PAY TABLE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

GRADE.	1st. period of 5 years service.				
	2d. period of 5 years service.				
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES.	3d. period of 5 years service.				
	4h. period of 5 years service.				
PAY PER MONTH.	5h. period of 5 years service.				
Sergeant-Major.	\$23	\$27	\$28	\$29	\$30
Quartermaster-Sergeant,	23	27	28	29	30
Drum major,	22	26	27	28	29
First Sergeant,	22	26	27	28	29
Corporal,	15	19	20	21	22
Drummers and Fifers,	13	17	18	19	26
Privates,	13	17	18	19	20
Leader of the Band,	79	81	82	83	84
Musician, first class,	38	40	41	42	43
Musician, second class,	24	26	27	28	29
Musician, third class,	21	23	24	25	26

## UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rank.	Compensation.	Rank.	Compensation
Admiral,	See pay table.	Vice Admiral,	See pay table.
12 Rear Admirals,	" "	25 Commodores,	" "
50 Captains,	" "	90 Commanders,	" "
100 Lieut. Com.	" "	270 Lieutenants,	" "
98 Masters,	" "	27 Ensigns,	" "
112 Midshipmen,	" "		

## MEDICAL CORPS.

(Paid according to relative rank.)

15 Medical Directors, Captain.	15 Medical Insp. Commander.
50 Surgeons, Lt. Commander.	34 Past Asst. Sur. Lieutenant.
20 Asst. Surgeons, Master.	31 Asst. Surgeons. Ensign.

## PAY CORPS.

(Paid according to relative rank.)

13 pay directors, Captain.	13 pay inspectors, Commander.
50 paymasters, Lt. Commander.	30 Past Paymasters, Lieutenant.
21 Asst. Paymasters, Master.	

## ENGINEER CORPS.

(Paid according to relative rank.)

10 Chief Eng.	Captain.	15 Chief Eng.	Commanders,
45 " "	Lt. Commander	90 Past Asst. Eng's,	Lieut.
1 Past Asst. Eng.	Master.	28 Asst. Engineers.	Master,
21 Asst. Engineers,	Ensign.	25 Cadet Engineers.	

## CHAPLAINS.

(Paid according to relative rank.)

4 Chaplains,	Captain.	7 Chaplains,	Commander.
7 " "	Lt. Commander.	6 " "	

## PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

3 professors,	Captain.	4 Professors,	Commander.
5 " "	Lt. Commander.		

## SECRETAIRES.

2 Secretaries			Lieutenant.
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## NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

2 Naval Constructors,	Captain.	3 Naval Con.	Commander.
7 Naval Con.	Commander.	5 Asst. N. Con.	Lieutenant.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS.

10 Civil Engineers,

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

57 Boatswains,	64 Gunners,
50 Carpenters,	38 Sail Makers,

## CADET MIDSHIPMEN.

(At Naval Academy.)

44 of the First Class	59 of the Second Class,
52 " " "	118 " " "

## CADET ENGINEERS.

3 of the First Class,	17 of the Second Class,	
30 of the Third Class,	Mates,	40

## MARINE CORPS.

Brigadier General Commandant. 5 Staff Officers. Quarter-master with the rank of Major. Adjutant with the rank of Major, Paymaster with the rank of Major. 2 Assistant Quarter-masters with the rank of Captain. 1 Colonel. 2 Lt. Colonels. 4 Majors. 20 Captains. 30 First Lieutenants. 30 Second Lieutenants.

## VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Acting Master, Acting Ensign. 3 Past Assistant Surgeons. 20 Acting Assistant Surgeons.



## CHAPTER XII.

### *DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.*

The establishment of this department, the duties of the Secretary, his Assistant, Clerks and employes, are set forth in Title XI of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to the following subjects:—

- 1st. The Census; when directed by law.
- 2nd. The public lands, including mines.
- 3rd. The Indians.
- 4th. Pensions and bounty lands.
- 5th. Patents for Inventions.
- 6th. The custody and distribution of publications.
- 7th. Education.
- 8th. Government Hospital for the Insane.
- 9th. Columbia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Secretary now exercises all the powers and performs all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that were, prior to March 1st, 1873, by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State. His duties and the duties of those acting under his supervision in relation to the nine foregoing subjects are set forth under appropriate headings in the nine chapters comprised in Title XI, above mentioned.

#### *Secretary's Office.*

Secretary,	\$8,000		Ass't Secretary,	\$3,500
Chief Clerk,	2,500		Stenographer to the Sec.	1,800

*Public Documents.*

Sup't of Public Doc.	2,500	2 Copyists women,	900
Messengers,	840	Packer,	1,600

*Disbursements.*

Chief of Division,	2,000	4 Clerks from \$1,400 to	1,800
Copyist,	900		

*Appointments.*

Chief of Division,	2,000	Clerk,	1,600
2 Clerks,	1,200	Messenger,	720

*Indian Affairs.*

Chief of Division,	2,000	2 Clerks, \$1,400 and	1,600
Copyist, lady,	900		

*Public Lands and Railroads.*

Chief of Division,	2,000	2 Copyists, women,	900
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*Pensions and Miscellaneous.*

Chief of Division,	2,000	Clerk,	1,600
Copyist, lady,	900		

*Office of Assistant Attorney General.*

2 Clerks, each,	\$2,000	1 Clerk,	\$1,300
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*Patent Office Building.*

Ass't to Superintendent,	1,200	Engineer,	1,600
Ass't Engineer,	1,200	28 Watchmen,	720

*Miscellaneous.*

Telegraph Operator,	\$1,200	3 Messengers,	720
11 Laborers,	720		

*United States Patent Office.*

Commissioner,	\$4,500	Asst. Commissioner,	\$3,000
Chief Clerk,	2,500	3 Examiners in Chief, each	3,000
Exam'r of Interferences,	2,500	Examiner of trade marks,	2,500
24 Examiners,	2,500	Financial Clerk,	2,000
19 Asst. Examiners,	1,800	5 Clerks,	1,800
22 Second Asst. Exam'rs,	1,600	Machinist,	1,600
5 Clerks,	1,600	19 Third Asst. Exam's	1,400
18 Clerks,	1,400	48 Clerks,	1,200
3 Skilled Draughtsmen,	1,200	Skilled Laborer,	1,200
23 Clerks,	1,000	6 Clerks,	900
50 Clerks, women,	900	42 Laborers,	720

5 Laborers, women,	600	34 Copyists of tracings,	
27 Copyists of drawings,		paid by the piece not	
paid by the piece, not		exceeding per year,	1,000
exceeding per year,	1,000	36 temporary employes,	
20 temporary employes,		women, each	720
women, each,	600	27 temporary employes,	
4 temporary employes, wo-		women, each	480
men, each,	300		

*Pension Office.*

Commissioner,	\$600	Medical Referee,	\$250
Chief Clerk,	2,000	27 Clerks,	1,800
45 Clerks,	1,600	78 " "	1,400
106 " "	1,200	54 Copyists, women,	900
34 Messengers,	840	13 Asst. Messengers,	720
14 Laborers,	720		

*Pension Agents.*

In 1877 there were nineteen Pension Agents employed at as many of the principal cities in the United States at a compensation to each, derived from a percentage on the amount disbursed to them until the limit of \$4,000 was reached. The compensation from this source being restricted to that sum. An additional compensation was authorized by the Act of July 8th, 1870, of 30 cents to each agent for each quarterly voucher they shall prepare and pay.

By some recent Acts Pension Districts have been consolidated and their numbers diminished. Additional changes in this respect are likely to be made.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner,	\$4,000	Chief Clerk,	\$2,000
Recorder clerk,	2,000		
Principal clerk of Public Lands,		Principal clerk of Pri-	
vate Land claims,		Principal clerk of Surveys, each	1,800
27 clerks,	\$1,600	45 clerks,	\$1,400
80 " "	1,200	22 copyists, women,	900
11 Packers, Laborers, &c.,			720

*Registers.*—In 1877 there were employed by the Government in the principal cities of the North-west, West and South-west, 97 Registers, whose salaries were \$500 per year and one per cent. commission on monies entered at their offices. They

are also allowed to charge for their services in the location of Military land warrants the following fees:

For a 40 acre warrant, 50 cents; for a 60 acre warrant, 75 cents; for an 80 acre warrant, \$1; for a 120 acre warrant, \$1.50; for a 460 acre warrant, \$2. They are also entitled to one per centum of the cash value entered at their respective offices under the homestead act.

*Receivers.*—A like number of receivers, located in the same principal cities are each paid \$500 per annum, and a commission of one per centum on monies accounted for by them. For services in the location of military land warrants, and for homestead entries they are allowed the same fees as Registers for like services. They are allowed \$5 per diem for superintending public land sales, and mileage in going to and returning from depositing the public monies received by them. They are subject to the same maximum limit of compensation as Registers. [See Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Registers and Receivers.

*District of California.—San Francisco.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,750	Mineral Clerk,	\$1,800
Chief Clerk,	2,500	2 Clerks,	1,800
Chief Draughtsman,	2,300	Field Note Clerk,	1,800
5 Draughtsmen,	2,000	2 Clerks, women,	1,200
Keep's of Spanish Archives	2,000	Draughtsman,	1,200
Clerk of Accounts,	2,000	Messenger,	720

*District of Dakota.—Yankton.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,000	Chief Clerk,	\$1,600
2 Draughtsmen,	1,300	2 Clerks,	1,100

*District of Idaho.—Boisee City.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,500	Chief Clerk,	\$1,800
Draughtsman,	1,500		

*District of Florida.—Tallehasse.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,000	Chief Clerk,	\$1,600
Draughtsman,	1,400	Messenger,	300

*District of Louisiana.—New Orleans.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,000	2 Clerks,	\$1,800
Draughtsman.	1,200		



*District of Wyoming.—Cheyenne.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,750	Chief Clerk,	\$1,800
2 Draughtsmen,	1,400 and 1,500	2 Clerks,	1,000 and 1,400

*District of New Mexico.—Santa Fe.*

Surveyor General,	\$3,000	Chief Clerk,	\$2,000
2 Clerks,	1,500	Draughtsman, Clerk, each	1,500

*District of Utah.—Salt Lake City.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,750	Chief Clerk,	\$1,800
Draughtsman,	1,500	Clerk,	1,400

*District of Colorado.—Denver.*

Surveyor General,	\$2,500	Chief Clerk,	\$1,500
3 Draughtsmen,	1,500	4 Clerks,	1,500

*District of Montana.*

Surveyor General, Helena,	2,750	Draughtsman, Helena,	\$1,500
Chief Clerk,	" 1,800	Messenger,	" 600
5 Clerks,	" 1,500		

*District of Washington Territory.*

Surveyor Gen. Olympia,	2,500	2 Clerks	\$2,500
Chief clerk Draughtsman,	1,600		

*District of Oregon.*

Surveyor-Gen., Portland,	2,500	Draughtsman,	\$1,400
Chief-clerk,	" 1,800	2 Clerks,	1,200

*District of Arizona.*

Surveyor Gen., Tuscan,	2,750	Draughtsman, Clerk,	\$1,500
Chief-clerk,	2,500		

*District of Minnesota.*

Surveyor-Gen., St. Paul,	2,000	Clerk,	1,200
Chief clerk,	" 1,500	2 Clerks each,	1,050
3 Draughtsmen, 1,100	1,200 and 1,300	Messenger,	600

*Office of Indian Affairs.*

Commissioner,	3,000	3 Clerks,	1,400
Chief Clerk,	2,000	13 Clerk,	1,200
5 Clerks,	1,800	6 Copyists, wonem,	900
9 do	1,600	Messengers and Laborers	
13 do	1,400		720 and 840
3 Inspectors, each,	3,000		

*Central Superintendency.*

Superintendent, Lawrence		Clerk,	1,200
Kansas,	2,000	Copyist,	600
Chief Clerk,	1,600		

*Northern Superintendency.*

Superintendent, Omaha,	2,000	Clerk,	1,200
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*INDIAN AGENCIES.*

Indian Agencies are established at the following States and Territories at the places named. Agents residing at the agency receive \$1,500 per year. At many of the agencies are employed mechanics, teachers, laborers, etc. Their average compensation per annum is as follows: Teachers, Physicians, Interpreters, and Millers, \$1,000. Farmers, blacksmiths, store-keepers, carpenters and herders \$900. Engineers, Superintendents, 1,200. In some cases much larger salaries are paid than those here mentioned. The number of employes at the different agencies is increased or diminished as circumstances require :

Arizona Agencies.—Camp Apache, Chericahua, Colorado River, Moquis Pueblo, Papago, Pima and Maricopa, San Carlos.

California Agencies.—Round Valley, Tule River.

Colorado Agencies.—Southern Ute, Los Pinos, White River.

Dakota Agencies.—Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Devil's Lake, Flandreau Special, Fort Barthold, Lower Brule, Standing Rock, Lisseton, Yankton.

Idaho Agencies.—Fort Hall, Lemhis, Sez Perce.

Indian Territory Agencies.—Special agency for captives, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche, Osage and Kaw Auapaw, Pawnee, Sack and Fox, Wichita.

Kansas Agencies.—Mackinac agency, Michigan agency.

Minnesota Agencies.—Leech Lake, Red Lake, White Earth.

Montana Agencies.—Blackfeet, Crow, Flathead, Fort Peck.

Nebraska Agencies.—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Otoe, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Santee, Winnebago.

New Mexico Agencies.—Abiquia, Cimaron, Mescalero Apache, Navajo, Pueblo, Southern Apache, New York Agency.

Nevada Agencies.—Pi Ute, Walker River.

Oregon Agencies.—Alsea, Grande Ronde, Kalamath, Malheur, Siletz, Umatilla, Warm Springs.

Utah Agency.—Mintah Valley.

Washington Territory Agencies.—Fort Colville, Neah Bay, Nisqually, Quinaielt, Shokomish, Tulalip, Yakama.

Wisconsin Agencies.—Green Bay, La Pointe.

Wyoming Agency.—Shoshone,

*Bureau of Education.*

Commissioner, employed at Washington,	\$3,000
Chief Clerk,	1,800
Statistician,	1,800
Translator,	1,600
2 Clerks,	1,600
6 Copyists, women,	900

*Governors and Secretaries of Territories.*

The Executive power of each Territory is vested in a Governor who holds his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President.

There is appointed a Secretary for each Territory, who holds his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President.

The annual salaries of the Governor's of the several Territories shall be \$2,600; and the salaries of the Secretaries shall be \$1,800 each.

See Title XXIII, Revised Statutes of the United States.

*Government Hospital for the Insane.—Washington D. C.*

Compensation increased and diminished by act of Congress.	Compensation per month with board.
Superintendent,	\$ 333.33
3 Assistant Physicians,	91.66
2 " "	91.66
3 " "	83.33
Chief Clerk,	100.00
Other Clerks,	20 to 30.00

60 Attendants, male and female, from	7 to 18.00
20 Kitchen Attendants, male and female,	10 to 20.00
Chambermaids, Janitors, Laundrymen, Laundrywomen, Laborers, Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Matress-maker &c., receiving from \$10, 20, 35, 45 to	100
Some with, and some without board.	

*Columbia Institution.—For the Deaf and Dumb.*

	Compensation per month with board.
President,	\$208.33
3 Professors,	166.66
1 " paid with house rent only.	
Physicians, paid per visit.	
Tutors, Clerks, Instructors, Matrons, &c., paid from 20 to	100

*Columbia Hosipal for Women.*

Surgeon in Chief,	\$2,000
Resident Physician,	1,000
Matron,	500
Cooks, Nurses, Chambermaids, etc., per month from \$8 to	35

*Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*

FIRST DIVISION.

Geologist in charge, employed at Washington,	\$ 4,500
Geologist, " "	2,160
Geologist, " "	1,800
Mineralogist, " "	1,800
Topographer, " "	3,000
" " "	2,400
2 Topographers, " "	1,800
" " "	900
Artist, " "	2,100
Photographer, " "	2,100
2 Assistant Photographers, " "	—

SECOND DIVISION.

Geologist in charge, employed at Washington and field,	\$ 3,000
Geographer, " " "	3,000



Paleontologist	"	"	"	2,550
2 Assistant Geologists,	"	"	2,100 and	2,550
2 Topographers,	"	"	"	1,650
Topographer,	"	"	"	1,350
Photographer,	"	"	"	1,800
Asstistant,	"	"	"	540

*Mineralogical and Topographical Survey of the Black Hills.*

Geologist in charge, New York, per day and actual expenses,	\$10
Assistant,	" " " " 10
Astronomer,	" 1,200
Topographer,	" 1'500

*United States Capitol Extension.*

Architect, employed at Washington,	\$4,500
2 Clerks,	" " 1,800
Draughtsman,	" " 2,000

*National Museum.—Washington.*

Superintendent,	2,700   6 Assistants,	840 to \$1,200
Clerks, Janitors, Assistants, Laborers, etc., from		240 to 960

*Inspectors of Gas Meters.*

Inspector, Washington,	2,000   Assistant,	do	\$1,000
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*Freedmen's Hospital.—Washington.*

Surgeon-in-chief,	per month,	\$116.66
Assistant Surgeon,	"	116.66
Surgeon and Dispensary Clerk,	"	100
Engineer,	"	60
Matron,	"	board and 18.00
13 Laborers,	"	from 5 to 50.00

*Geographical and Geological.*

Survey of the Rocky Mountains,	per annum,	\$3,150
Geologist in charge, Washington,	"	3,150
Geographer,	" "	3,150
2 Assistant Geologists,	" "	2,550

*Board of Indian Commission.*

Secretary, Washington,	3,000		Assistant Secretary,	\$2,000
Clerk,	"	900		

*National Museum.*

Sup't. Washington,	2,700		6 Assistants,	288 to \$1,200
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*Census Office.*

Chief Clerk,	Washington,			\$2,000
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## CHAPTER XIII,

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### *DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.*

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This department is under the charge of a Commissioner of Agriculture, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The general design and duties of this department is to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States, useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

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OFFICES.	COMPENSATION.
Commissioner,	\$4,000
Chief Clerk,	2,000
Statistican, Etomologist, Chemist, each,	2,000
Superintendent Gardens and grounds,	2,000
Disbursing Clerk,	1,800
Librarian, Botanist, Superintendent, Seed-room, each,	1,800
Microscopist and 22 clerks, each,	1,800
Assistant Chemist,	1,600
Engineer,	1,400

Assistant Superintendent, Seed Room,	1,200
“ “ Garden and ground,	1,200
“ “ Folding-room,	1,200
6 Clerks in Statistical division from \$900 to	1,800
2 Attendants in Museum, (women,) each	1,000
3 Copyist, (women,)	900
Carpenter,	960
6 Employes in seed room, \$720 to	1,000
Modeler \$1,400, Chief Messenger,	840
Messenger and two Watchmen, each,	720
9 Laborers,	720
{ 19 Employes in Gardens and grounds, 3 at	1,000
{ Others from \$600 to	900

THE END.



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